

# William Freeman 69 Fleet-street

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 610.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1857.

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For Prospectus, address the Principal, Mr. Thos. N. White, Morden Hall, Surrey, S.—School reopens on the 22nd inst.

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References: Rev. Dr. Hoby, London; Rev. J. Dorsey, Edmon-ton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. J. Eirick, Newport, Isle of Wight; W. Johnson, F.R.S., Bicester; and parents of the pupils.

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The Course of Instruction includes the usual branches of a sound and liberal Education. The French and German Languages are taught by a Resident Governess. Particular attention is paid to the moral and religious improvement, and to the health and domestic comfort of the Young Ladies. There will be vacancies, after the Midsummer Vacation, for a few Pupils. School duties will be resumed August 3.

References: Rev. W. Scott, Bradford; Rev. J. Spence, D.D., London; Rev. R. S. Scott, M.A., Manchester; Rev. A. Fraser, M.A., Blackburn; Rev. J. Kelly, Liverpool. A prospectus, with additional references, forwarded on application.

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Reference to the Head Master, or Resident Secretary, at the School; or to the Honorary Secretary, at the Committee Room, Founders' Hall, Swithin's-lane, London.

The Second Session of 1857 will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 29.

By order of the Committee,

THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.  
Rev. THOMAS REES, Resident Secretary.  
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The Prospectus, with full particulars, may be had on application. School opens on Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 610.]

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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS :	
The Annuity-tax—Compromise .....	521
Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill .....	521
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE :	
Spring Hill College, Birmingham .....	522
Services for the Working Classes .....	522
Correspondence :	
Tract Distribution on the Continent .....	523
The Poor Man's Church .....	523
Parliamentary Proceedings .....	523
Election Petitions .....	525
Foreign and Colonial .....	526
Horrible Scenes among the Chinese Insurgents .....	527
The Glasgow Poisoning Case .....	527
The Railway Accident at Lewisham .....	528
LEADING ARTICLES :	
The Ballot .....	529
Postscript .....	529
Summary .....	530
The House of Commons .....	530
Duly Elected .....	531
Revival of the Slave-trade .....	531
Spirit of the Press .....	532
The Queen at Manchester .....	533
Distribution of Prizes at University College .....	533
Court, Personal, and Official News .....	533
Miscellaneous News .....	534
Literature .....	535
Literary Extracts .....	536
Gleanings .....	537
Births, Marriages, and Deaths .....	537
Money Market and Commercial Intelligence .....	538
Gazette .....	538

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE ANNUITY-TAX—COMPROMISE.

The Founder of our faith, when upon earth, uttered two remarkable sentences which we commend to the devout study of the Edinburgh clergy. The one lays down a law of His spiritual kingdom "Whoso loseth his life shall find it"—the other, in the form of an interrogation, suggests the comparative inferiority of the means to the end, "Is not the life more than meat?" We beg to ask those reverend gentlemen of the Established Church of Scotland whose assumed vocation it is to expound the words of Jesus whether the above passages are to be found in their copies of the New Testament. If so, we further take the liberty of exhorting them to believe what they read, and to practise what they teach—but (not to press upon them with undue personality), we will admit that very many authorised and unauthorised teachers of the gospel besides themselves have need to be "taught which be the first principles of the oracles of God."

The immense moral power of self-sacrifice, albeit so touchingly and impressively exemplified in the life and death of Christ, is one of those doctrines which the clergy have seldom deemed it necessary to express in their corporate proceedings. To surrender anything belonging to the Church, though it be nothing more than "the meat" of her pastors, and though the surrender might be for "the life" of the Church, is equivalent, in their view, to treachery. A right once acquired, no matter when or how—no matter at what expense of spiritual influence it must be exercised—no matter what amount of practical and obvious injustice it involves—is a thing which they believe it would be madness to "lose," in the hope of "finding" something better, even if that something might be the *one* thing for the attainment of which the right professedly exists. An exchange of temporal wealth for religious ends, they command to the laity as true wisdom, and enforce it with a zeal which is occasionally troublesome. But when the laity, for some good purpose, beseech the clergy to act upon their own, or rather their Master's, precepts, and for the sake of removing a grievous stumbling-block to thousands, to forego claims which, when placed in the most favourable light, can only be regarded as an inconvenient form of property, it is astonishing what amount of contempt they pour upon their own teaching. Catch them losing "meat" to find "life!" No, no! they acknowledge no such fanatical trash. They must have "an equivalent" for the tax they resign, not in increased spiritual influence, but in realisable securities. Aye! and until they get their worldly *quid pro quo*, even although, to obtain it, twenty years of religious usefulness must be sacrificed, and a bitter infidelity engendered which it will take twenty years more of self-denying activity to obliterate, they will stick to "the siller" with desperate tenacity, and whimper and whine and howl and preach and pray, as though when their Lord said "Whoso loseth his life (for my sake and the gospel's), shall find it," he said what no prudent disciple of his could safely believe.

In all sobriety we tell these reverend hux-

terers, that a set of more shameless unbelievers, having a name and place in Christ's Church, is not to be found. Either they are profoundly ignorant of the genius of the dispensation of which they assume to be ministers, (which is, perhaps, the most charitable construction of their conduct)—or they teach a faith which they have not received for themselves (which the vulgar impute to them)—or they are repeating the blunder of the ancient Pharisees, in "making void the law through the vain traditions of their fathers." They do not believe that "the life is more than the meat"—the "life of God" in the souls of their people, than their own "meat" which "perishes in the using." They cannot be brought to stake the last upon the chance of the first. They will expose the first to any risk sooner than let go their greedy clutch upon the last. This is the naked truth which they dress up in all manner of sophistries to deceive their own consciences. Say the Annuity-tax in Scotland, or Church-rates in England, is "a right" of the Establishment! Say that if given up, there will remain, in either case, nothing but the voluntary liberality of Christian men and women to fall back upon! Say that such a result may be scripturally regarded as a misfortune! Do these men know nothing of the fact that temporal misfortune may be welcomed by trusting disciples, and thereby turned to spiritual account? Are they not well aware that both the sources of income we have just now named are regarded by the public as tainted with injustice? Do they think that the Apostle spoke in vain when he exhorted his followers to "abstain from all appearance of evil" and to "let not their good be evil spoken of?" Can they not see that by gracefully resigning what they esteem as a right, inasmuch as it includes nothing better than their own "meat," they would gain an influence for the truths they teach, immensely superior to the paltry thing they give up? Do they suppose that they can stand out for years, haggling upon terms, and discussing equivalents and compromises, without risking much of their suaveness and power as teachers of Christ's Gospel? Well, we tell them again, they are arrant unbelievers, and their griping worldliness, cover and adorn it how they will, produces more infidelity than the most subtle inuendoes of the most determined and skilful advocates of scepticism.

The Edinburgh clergy and Town Council are just now chuckling over a new Government plan for the abolition of the Annuity-tax, and the Lord Advocate has received a cordial vote of thanks for his exertions in connection with the measure. The *Scottish Press* announces the following as the chief provisions of the bill:—

1. The Annuity-tax to cease at Whit-Sunday, 1857.
2. In lieu thereof, the Government to pay the city clergy in part by £1,300*l.* a year from the revenues of the deaneries of the Chapel Royal, and the remainder from a fund to be raised by a Municipal-tax (not exceeding the present rate of the Annuity-tax), to be levied only on the districts at present liable to pay the Annuity-tax.
3. The Municipal-tax to be levied for twelve years only, without exemption, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the rental, being the rate of the present tax, yielding a fund of £56,000*l.* At the end of twelve years after Whit-Sunday, 1857, the tax then to cease.
4. The sum of £13,000*l.* to be paid to Government from the Trinity College Church Fund, making in all a sum of £69,000*l.* to be handed over to Government.
5. The life interest of the present deans to be preserved.
6. The Commissioners of the Treasury shall pay to the present ministers £60*l.* a year, and to future ministers £50*l.* a year, and to the two ministers of Canongate £25*l.* each.
7. The collegiate charges, as they become vacant, to be abolished.
8. The Annuity-tax payable in Montrose to be settled on the same principle as that applied to Edinburgh.

Now, as a worldly wise bargain on the part of the Edinburgh established clergy, we have no care to urge objections against this plan. They sell a questionable claim to Government for a certain fund of £69,000*l.* They will lose a trifle in amount, and they will gain a great deal in security. If they "know on which side their bread is buttered," they will joyfully accede to the compromise. But what will they acquire by it in regard to their spiritual influence? Will their success in driving a good bargain for themselves, attained by a pertinacity which for more

than twenty years past has exposed the name of God to be blasphemed, qualify them to enforce Christ's doctrines and maxims with augmented spiritual power? Will the careless, the selfish, the ignorant, the wicked, in the city of Edinburgh and the liberties thereof, hear the word from their lips with more docility, reverence, and faith, because they have been fortunate enough to achieve a smart thing for themselves? As they have sown, so also will they reap.

With regard to the opponents of the tax, who have no conscientious scruples to the payment of it, and who merely object to it on the ground of its injustice, we have only this remark to make—that the redemption of the Annuity Tax at twelve years' purchase is not, all things considered, a bad compact, as far as *they* are concerned—neither, however, is it one which is very greatly in their favour. But in respect of those who have somewhat ostentatiously objected to the tax, on the ground that the payment of the clergy out of public funds is an interference with what they style "the crown rights of the Redeemer," we see not how the plan can be accepted as satisfactory. It is merely a sort of capitalisation of an annual demand. It obviates no theoretical objection. It will remove no Religious difficulty. It will do honour to no spiritual principle. It will set free no enlightened conscience. It is specious—clever—insinuating—but it is not sound. Whether in their judgment the objection will outweigh the recommendations, remains to be seen. It will probably be agreed to by Parliament, do what they will to prevent it—but, in this case, they will have acted consistently, at least. Should they feel disposed to accept the compromise, we seriously recommend them to abandon the ground they once took up with so much seriousness, to admit that they were wholly mistaken, and to drop for ever all that unctuous phraseology by which they were wont to set forth its religious importance. We wait to hear what is their resolve. It will be of no practical moment, probably, except in the bearing it may have upon their own reputation. We earnestly hope it will be in accordance with their past labours and professions.

### MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND) BILL.

The Royal assent was, on Friday last, given to this Bill, which has now become the law of the land. The passing of a measure involving so important a principle as the payment of a tax, hitherto paid by all classes indiscriminately, out of the proceeds of Church property, is deserving of specific notice. It is unquestionably the most satisfactory Bill of an ecclesiastical nature ever proposed by the Palmerston Government, and furnishes a precedent of which future Administrations, if not the present Executive, may readily avail themselves. It is now distinctly recognised by Act of Parliament, that the exactation of ecclesiastical dues from the public at large, for the benefit of a particular sect, is both inexpedient and unjust.

**THE DENISON CASE.**—We have good reasons for stating that the friends of the Rev. Mr. Ditcher have advised him to allow the decision of the Arches Court, in the Denison case, to be final, and not to appeal to the Privy Council.—*The Union.*

**LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.**—At an adjourned special meeting of the committee of the college, held at Liverpool on Monday week, the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Davidson was received and accepted.

**MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.**—The total number of houses rated at more than 10*l.* each in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Clonmel, Waterford, Drogheda, Kinsale, and Kilkenny amounts to 19,197, and the total amount of ministers' money payable in the above cities and boroughs is £12,133*l.* of which £8,436*l.* is leivable in Dublin and £2,271*l.* in Cork; such is the substance of a return moved for by Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P.

**CHURCH-RATES AT MILFENHALL AND THE STURDY YEOMEN.**—It appears that the resident clergyman wished for a Church-rate, and, anticipating, we presume, that the parishioners were adverse, wrote to the principal landowner, Sir Henry Bunbury, requesting him to prevail on his tenants to vote in

favour of, or at all events not to oppose, the impost. Sir Henry wrote to his steward, and the steward attended the vestry. But the tenants were determined and fearless men. They had paid their rents duly, and had tilled their land according to covenant; their consciences were not included in their leases as a species of rent service. They, therefore, refused to yield to the ~~gentle~~ pressure, and rejected the rate. At the same time, they vowed their readiness to concur in a voluntary contribution, which was at once commenced, and which, we are informed, is satisfactorily progressing.—*Norfolk News*.

**MARCH OF INTELLIGENCE.**—A clergyman residing not fifty miles from this town (Lavenham, Suffolk), was recently sent for to baptise an infant, supposed to be at the point of death. The reverend gentleman promptly obeyed the summons, and having performed the ceremony, expressed a desire that the few remaining drops of water at the bottom of the basin might be ~~burnt~~, and actually stood by while the good woman of the house sprinkled the fire with the "consecrated element."—*Bury Free Press*.

**THE NEW TREATY WITH CHINA AND MISSIONARIES.**—The following important communication has been received by the Chinese Evangelisation Society, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

Foreign Office, June 22, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., again urging the importance of greater facilities and privileges being secured to English missionaries in China in any future treaty which may be concluded with that country; and I am to state to you, in reply, for the information of the Chinese Evangelisation Society, that the Earl of Elgin has been instructed to obtain for the members of all Christian communities security for the free exercise of their religious worship, and protection for the lives of missionaries, and other peaceful travellers, in the interior of China; and that his Excellency has at the same time been informed that her Majesty's Government would gladly see in any treaty with China a renunciation on the part of the Chinese Government of any interference with Chinese subjects who may embrace Christianity.

I am, sir, your obedient and humble servant,  
E. HAMMOND.  
To Charles Bird, Esq., &c., &c., 15, Bedford-row.

### Religious Intelligence.

#### SPRING-HILL, COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The annual meeting of trustees and subscribers of Spring-hill College took place on Wednesday, June 24th, and was attended by a numerous and highly respectable company. The occasion may also be considered as the formal opening of the institution, for although the building was so far advanced in November as to permit of the reception of students, the usual inauguration ceremony did not then take place, and the two objects were combined in the proceedings of this day. This splendid edifice is situated on the common at Moseley, upon a most eligible and commanding site, and, with the grounds, occupies about twenty acres of land. The plan is arranged in three sides of a quadrangle, the principal front being towards the south, and in which are arranged the public rooms on each side of a large and handsome entrance-hall. To the right on entering are the dining-hall, 36 feet by 24, a lecture-room, 24 feet by 12, and over these are two additional lecture-rooms of adequate dimensions. To the left of the hall is a handsome room running up the whole length of the two storeys, with an open framed roof, and this apartment may be considered the principal feature of the design both internally and externally, and will be used for the annual meeting held in connection with the college. At the back of the public rooms is an arched and carved cloister, communicating with the two wings of the building which are allotted to the students, who have each a commodious sitting-room and bed-room. Accommodation has already been provided for thirty-seven students, and additions may be made to the building at a moderate expense.

The proceedings of the day commenced with the annual meeting, which was held in the library, and that spacious apartment was filled by a numerous and respectable company, many of whom had travelled long distances with a view to take part in the proceedings. Amongst those present were the Revs. W. L. Alexander, D.D., of Edinburgh; John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., of Glasgow; J. A. James; Professors T. K. Barker, Henry Rogers, and F. Watts; J. W. Percy, of Warwick; James Gathorn, Derby; John Sibree, Coventry; J. K. Stallybrass, J. R. Mackenzie, D.D., Presbyterian; S. Bache, Unitarian; A. Gordon, LL.D., Walsall; J. Hammond; D. K. Shoebotham, Dudley; T. Greenfield, Kidderminster; T. Arnold; R. D. Wilson, Wolverhampton; W. Creed, West Bromwich; E. T. Prust, Northampton; and E. Miller, &c. Several ministers, formerly students of the college, were also amongst the company. The Rev. John Knox Stallybrass was called to the chair, and, prayer having been offered by the Rev. J. Gathorn, of Derby, the Chairman, after a few remarks, introduced Dr. Alexander, who delivered what may be termed the inaugural address; in the course of which he said:—

It was quite true that it was only of late that stately edifices had been erected for the accommodation of their students and their instructors; it was true that the difference was immense between the contracted apartments and the humble buildings in which a Ridgely and a Dodridge delivered their discourses, and such a noble edifice as that in which they were then assembled; but it had been one and the same principle which had been at work in relation to those institutions from the first until the present time—the principle of doing the best that circumstances would permit for the promotion of ministerial education in the body. The men of a former

generation were content with a homely apparatus, because their means did not admit of their providing a better. The men of the present day erected such imposing, commodious, and costly structures as the one in which they were assembled, because their resources were adequate to the achievement. The out-wrought principle was very different, but the in-working principle was one and the same. (Cheers.)

The address, which occupied nearly an hour in delivery, was listened to with marked attention.

Professor ROCKES then read the report for the past year. The exceptional character of the session, which did not commence till near Christmas, abridged the details of the educational report, but the results of the various examinations were gratifying. The financial statement was on the whole highly satisfactory, showing in every source of income there had been an increase as compared with last year. The current income of the year just closed amounted (exclusive of congregational collections) to 2,237*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* on the past year, including the congregational collections, 1,891*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The report closed with some suggestions which seemed to approve themselves to the meeting, on the best methods of placing the future of the institution on a sound and permanent basis. Further subscriptions were also solicited; and a confident hope was expressed, that when the objects of the college, its utility and importance, were generally known, the friends of the institution throughout England would gladly respond to the calls for additional assistance.

Alderman MANTON moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Browning and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. A. JAMES then moved the following resolution:—

That we, the constituents and friends of Spring-hill College, assembled on the present occasion, not only to hold the regular annual meeting, but to celebrate the opening of the new building, would offer to each other, and to the Congregational body at large, our sincere and hearty congratulations on the completion of the undertaking which has been so long the object of our anxious expectation, and the subject of so much earnest prayer. We would also especially express to Almighty God our fervent gratitude for the grace which put it into the hearts of the founders to establish the institution—which moved the minds of the public to carry out the design of supplying adequate means; and which has so guided and aided the committee as to bring the purpose and the plan to their present favourable conclusion. And at the same time, while pledging ourselves to the continued liberal support of the college, we would devoutly and solemnly invoke the Divine blessing on the undertaking in the language of the Psalmist—"Let thy work," &c.

The rev. gentleman said that he felt thankful to God for the happy results of their labours. Circumstances over which they had no control prevented the formal laying of the first stone of the building with its attendant solemnities, and circumstances equally unpropitious prevented the public service at the opening of the establishment in November, and they should consider the present anniversary as combining both events. To him the opening of a college for the education of young men for the ministry was an event of importance, and he would add, without exaggeration, of simblinity and grandeur that had no parallel. They could wish to have been able to exhibit the college in all its glory; but they should rely upon the assistance of their friends to complete it in a manner worthy of and commensurate with the objects they had in view.

Mr. LLOYD, of Australia, seconded the resolution, and gave an interesting account of the successes which had attended the ministrations of Mr. Cuthbertson, in Australia. He had received his education at Spring-hill College, and they had reason to be proud of the minister they had sent forth to preach the gospel in the colony.

This terminated the business of the morning, and at two o'clock the company proceeded to the dining-hall, where dinner had been prepared for the guests.

At three o'clock the company again entered the library, and the chair was taken by the Rev. J. A. James. Votes of thanks were passed to the members of the building committee, Messrs. Beaumont, Beilby, Kepp, and Wright; to the Rev. J. A. James, for his kindness in obtaining subscriptions and donations; to John Graham, Esq., the honorary secretary, for the valuable services rendered in that capacity; to William Beaumont, Esq., treasurer; and to the auditors. The company then dispersed themselves over the house and grounds, and, after having inspected them, partook of tea at five o'clock. They shortly afterwards again repaired to the library, when the Rev. John Eadie, D.D., of Glasgow, delivered an eloquent address to the students. A vote of thanks was passed to the rev. gentleman, and the company retired.

#### SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

On Sunday evening the large room in Exeter Hall was filled to overflowing. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Burgess, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, who took his text from Acts xvi. 30. "What must I do to be saved?"

The Rev. Knight Gale, on Sunday last, (says the *Bradford Observer*) announced to his congregation his intention to provide a short service and sermon especially for the working classes, to commence on Sunday next, July 5, at five o'clock in the evening, and to close not later than six, so as not to interfere with the usual evening service. The co-operation of the congregation was solicited to aid in bringing the object home to every man's door in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Andrew's, by means of simultaneous visitation from house to house, leaving at every dwelling an address upon the subject, and when practicable conversing with the inmates on the duty of attending public worship.

It would seem that Leicester is to form no exception to the general activity which is beginning to

pervade a portion of the Established Church with respect to the working classes. During every evening next week, special services will be held in St. Mary's Church and in Christ Church alternately. The services will commence at eight o'clock, and are designed specially for the working classes, who are invited to go in their working dresses, "just as they are." The preachers are the Rev. J. B. Owen, and other eminent ministers of the Church of England. The new parochial school in Latton-street are also announced to be open for Divine Service on Sunday mornings and evenings.—*Leicester Mercury*.

A movement has been made by the Dissenting ministers of this city (says the *Bath Journal*), which we think full of promise, and sincerely desire that it may be crowned with success. It is proposed to have a series of Sunday afternoon religious services for the working classes and those who are not in the habit of attending the usual places of worship. The building selected for the purpose is Lansley's Riding School, in the Upper Bristol-road, which is airy and commodious, and just suited for the purpose. The first of these services took place on Sunday afternoon last, the minister being the Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Argyle Chapel. Some five or six hundred persons were present, many of whom were members of different religious congregations in the city, who had properly attended to give encouragement to the movement; but there was also a very considerable sprinkling of working men, who appeared to regard the service with interest. We observed amongst those present, a man who on the previous day had stood at the bar at the sessions, on a charge of burglary, and was discharged from the insufficiency of evidence. He gave great attention to the preacher: and as it is not very likely he would have attended either church or chapel, we may take him as one example of those who, by these services, are brought within the sound of the Gospel.

The practice of preaching in the open air continues to extend. On Sunday week the Rev. Thomas Jackson, rector of Stoke Newington (with the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the diocese), preached the first of a series of sermons in the grounds of Mr. R. Shoreland, of Paradise-house, in that parish. The attendance was very numerous.

It is computed that over 7,000 persons were present on Clerkenwell-green on Sunday week, at the first of a series of services. The new incumbent of Clerkenwell, the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., was the preacher, and the greatest decorum was observed throughout the entire service. The Dissenting ministers of Yarmouth have formed a plan for holding open-air services in various parts of the town during the summer months. There were four different services held by them on Sunday last.

After an impressive sermon preached a few Sundays ago on the Broad Green, Wellington, by the Rev. T. Thomas, to a large and attentive audience, a gentleman unknown stepped up to Mr. Thomas, and after thanking him for his excellent discourse, placed a £1 note in his hand.

We are happy to state that the Sabbath evening services, conducted by ministers of different denominations, in Castlegate, Hubbersfield, are likewise to prove signally useful. The people generally listen with a devout attention.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**CHESHUNT COLLEGE.**—The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Thursday week. Two essays of unusual excellence were given by Mr. Dodge and Mr. Butcher: after which a powerful sermon was delivered by the Rev. John Stoughton, from the words, "But now once in the end of the world hath He appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself." About 250 friends afterwards dined in the grounds. Mr. Alderman Challis presided. Resolutions were moved or supported by the Rev. E. Jones (of Plymouth), the Rev. B. S. Hollis (of Islington), the Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. W. Lacy, Joseph Payne, Esq., and the Rev. W. Aylen, B.A. Mr. Stoughton in acknowledging the vote of thanks for his sermon said that though connected immediately with New College, he felt deep interest in the welfare of the colleges at large, and whilst he regarded the building of chapels to be a duty incumbent on the Christian church, it was equally the duty of the church to support those institutions from which were to come the men who, as devoted ministers of Christ, should labour in those chapels for the extension of their Master's kingdom. He thought that the course of study pursued at Cheshunt was well adapted to furnish such ministers, for attention was especially paid there to preaching. The Rev. D. Allbut (the new President of the College) said it would be his earnest endeavour to promote the prosperity of the college. He was a strong advocate of the Old Theology. He believed in the preaching of "Christ and him crucified;" and, so long as he had any influence at Cheshunt, that preaching alone should ever characterise it. The friends afterwards returned to the college hall and library, where tea was provided. After strolling about the grounds for some time, the company dispersed, pleased and gratified by the day's proceedings.

**LEE CHAPEL.**—The second anniversary of the erection of this place of worship took place on Sunday and Tuesday, the 28th and 30th ult. The services on Sunday were conducted by the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., of Camberwell, and the Rev. Thomas Aveling, of Kingsland. On Tuesday the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Francis Tucker, B.A., of Camden-road, in the evening. During the interval of service a large company of friends sat down to dinner, provided in the commodious school-room adjoining the chapel. In the absence of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., who had consented to preside but was unavoidably prevented from fulfilling his engagement, the chair

was taken by J. L. Benham, Esq. The business of the afternoon was opened with the report of the treasurer, Joseph Warmington, Esq. It stated that during the past year the chapel had been enlarged and also suitable vestries, together with the spacious room in which the company were then assembled, erected. Toward these alterations somewhat more than 600/- had been received, and an earnest hope was expressed that the whole expense incurred would be met before the current year should elapse. By way of setting a truly noble example, the treasurer subsequently stated that he should be prepared to give another 250/- if this object could be attained. In the course of the afternoon several contributions were promised. The interest of the meeting was well sustained by one or two admirably practical addresses—the Rev. Henry Allon, the Rev. Joshua Russell, James Benham, Esq., the Rev. C. Hawson, the Rev. H. Crossweller, the Rev. T. Timpson, the Rev. J. Malcolm, were the speakers. The attendance at public worship was not so numerous as had been anticipated. This was no doubt owing chiefly to the stormy state of the weather, but in part also to the gloom and alarm occasioned through the recent most melancholy catastrophe at the Lewisham station, to which very appropriate reference was repeatedly made, especially in the evening service by the Rev. F. Tucker.

**SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.**—The Jubilee Memorial Building, erected by the Sunday-school Union in Old Bailey, and consisting of a spacious lecture-hall, library, reading-rooms, class-rooms, and business premises, is at length completed. The total cost has been 8,300/-, towards which 6,300/- has been contributed, leaving balance due of 2,000/-.

**HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**—The fifty-fourth annual meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the Adelphi Chapel, Hackney-road. Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., and afterwards the Rev. William Woodhouse, occupied the chair. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. W. Tyler, a discourse was delivered by Mr. Alexander Mackenall, on the "Sacrifice of the Cross," being the essay to which the first Homes's Jubilee Prize had been awarded. Mr. Hanbury then urged the claims of the institution, and expressed his deep interest in its prosperity. The Rev. J. E. Richards read the report, and the abstract of the cash account, after which the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Judson, Mumford, Saunders, Tyler, Ransom, and Watson; Mr. Alderman Wire, T. G. Williams, Esq., and T. Edgecombe Parson, Esq.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE.**—The Montgomeryshire Assembly of the Congregational denomination was held at Main, Meifod, on the 11th and 12th ult. A conference of ministers and deacons was held the first day, in which the Rev. W. Griffith presided, and the Rev. D. Evans, Penarath, acted as secretary. Amongst the resolutions unanimously passed was the following:—"That this assembly desires to express its deepest sympathy with the Rev. D. Morgan, Llanfyllin, who, on account of his old age and affliction, has been compelled to resign his ministerial charge at the above place. He has been for many years a most indefatigable minister of the Gospel, and has made many extraordinary sacrifices for the public good; therefore, this assembly believes him to be an object most worthy of a testimonial of regard from the Congregational churches throughout the country, and the Christian public generally." A committee of gentlemen was appointed to carry out the above project. The ministers who preached the following day were the Revs. W. Jenkins, Brynmawr; R. Thomas, Bangor; W. Griffith, Holyhead; J. Jones, Machynlleth; D. Griffiths, Bethel, &c. There were about 2,000 persons present. Great kindness was shown on the occasion by other denominations, especially by the Wesleyan Methodists, Welsh Methodists, and friends connected with the Established Church.

**OLD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—The opening of the new schools in connection with the Congregational Chapel in this place, and the anniversary of the cause, were celebrated on the 21st and 22nd of June. Three interesting sermons were preached on the Sabbath by the Rev. W. Alliott, of Bedford, to large and attentive congregations. On Monday afternoon a powerful discourse was delivered by the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., of London, followed by a tea meeting, the provisions for which were gratuitously provided by the friends of the place—160 persons attending. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, F. Underwood, Esq., presiding. A report was read by the Rev. John Spence (minister of the place), which stated that the new schools, with other improvements made, had cost 240/-, 150/- of which had been previously collected and promised—leaving a balance of 90/- to be raised. The well-attended meeting was addressed by the Rev. D. A. Owen, Joseph Lea, W. Alliott, Andrew Reed, B.A., Henry Tolier, and Mr. W. L. Notoull. The collections, the amount realised by the tea, and the promises made of further sums to be paid during the year, will amount to the whole 90/- required; thus rendering this attractive village chapel and schools free from debt by December, 1857.

**FROME.**—Services in connection with the 150th anniversary of Rook-lane Chapel, Frome, were held on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of June. On Lord's day, the Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Bath, and the Rev. A. M. Stalker delivered appropriate discourses. On Monday evening, a united devotional prayer-meeting was held; the Rev. H. M. Gunn, of Warminster, delivered an address suited to the occasion. On Tuesday afternoon the Rev. H. Quick, of Bristol, preached the jubilee sermon, from Rev. i. 20; the Rev. J. M. White, B.A., of Tisbury, conducted the devotional parts of the service. After tea a public meeting was held, under the presidency of the Rev.

D. Anthony, B.A. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Price, of Warminster. The minister of the place, the Rev. E. Edwards, read a paper on the past history of this ancient place of worship, making special reference to the late Mrs. E. Rowe, author of the "Devout Exercises of the Heart," &c., who lies buried here; and that popular preacher in his day, the late Rev. J. Silve. Mention was also made of the fact, that the late John Foster composed his noble essays whilst wandering through the aisles of this chapel. The Revs. H. Quick, H. M. Gunn, A. M. Stalker, S. Manning, and R. Chapman, addressed the meeting, which was closed with prayer by the chairman.

### Correspondence.

#### TRACT DISTRIBUTION ON THE CONTINENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your paper of June 24th, there appears an inquiry respecting tract distribution on the continent. With your permission, I will briefly reply to this. It depends very much where a man is, whether he will be at liberty freely to distribute tracts and similar publications. In one place it may be quite impossible to give away openly Protestant books of any kind, as in the Italian States and in Spain, where a man may expose himself to danger. Great caution is necessary in such cases. Sometimes, as in France, it may be found necessary to have a Government stamp affixed to publications for general distribution. This stamp, which costs very little, legalises the circulation of small books, and porteurs have been sent to prison for neglecting it. I am not sure that an English gentleman would be in much danger of molestation for distributing religious tracts in France, even without the stamp; but it is always best to learn, and, in general, to comply, with police regulations. I think no great difficulty would be found in Holland, in the German States, in Switzerland, in Belgium, or even in Sardinia. A Christian tourist should provide himself with tracts in the language of the country he passes through, and prudence would enable him to distribute them almost anywhere. Where the greatest difficulties are thrown in the way, the traveller may have his whole stock seized by the Custom-house officers as he enters the country. I should observe that the publications of one country imported into another are frequently charged with duty, which must of course be paid.

Any gentleman who desires to have a stock of tracts, &c., may obtain them at the dépôt of the Religious Tract Society, and at the dépôts of similar or affiliated societies and their agents abroad. "Tourist" will find full particulars on this head in the report of the Tract Society, with lists of tracts.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

B. H. COWPER.

Evangelical Continental Society, 7, Blemfield-street, London, July 4, 1857.

#### THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Last week, I am told, six women presented themselves at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, to be "churched." Two shillings each was demanded for the performance of the ceremony, and thereon three of the women, who thought a shilling quite enough, left the church, determined to dispense with so costly a religious rite!

Sir, I should like to know in what respect such a system differs from the "no pay, no paternoster" of the Church which the new incumbent of Clerkenwell, Mr. Maguire, has been wont so pertinaciously to assail. I should like to know what the incumbent is paid for, if not for such services. I should like to know what they who constantly cry up the Establishment as being the "Poor Man's Church," have to say in defence of a practice of which any Dissenting minister would be ashamed. And lastly, I should like to know whether Mr. Maguire's out-door services for the working classes are likely to do as much good as such incidents I have described are calculated to do harm.

July 6th.

CATO.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Ballot, in favour of, 14.  
Church-rates, for abolition, 4.  
against, without equivalent, 2.  
County rates, for financial boards, 3.  
Divorce Bill, against, 82.  
West Norfolk, for inquiring into interference of peers, 1.  
Friendly Societies Act, for repeal, 1.  
Inclosure Commission, for inquiry, 1.  
India (Supply of Cotton), for inquiry, 9.  
Intoxicating Drunks, for further restricting sale, 2.  
Medical Officers of Unions, for redress of grievances, 42.  
Newspaper Law, for alteration, 20.  
Opium Trade, for suppression, 9.  
Paper Duty, for repeal, 18.  
Library Societies Bill, in favour, 6.  
against, 2.  
Superannuation Act, for amendment, 3.  
Vaccination Bill, in favour, 31.  
against, 3.  
Medical Profession (No. 1) Bill, in favour, 64.  
for alteration, 2.  
(No. 3) Bill, in favour, 1.  
against, 34.  
Oaths Bill, against, 2.  
Probates Bill, for alteration, 7.  
for compensation, 14.  
Sale of Poisons, for restricting, 1.  
Tenant Right (Ireland), in favour, 8.  
Chelsea New Bridge, against tolls, 9.  
Savins Banks Bill, against, 1.  
Lord's day, for better observance, 1.  
Poor-rates, for equalisation, 1.

#### BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Inclosure Acts Amendment Bill.  
Superannuation Bill.  
Conveyance of Mails by Railways Bill.  
Land-tax Commissioners' Names Bill.  
Boundaries of Land (Ireland) Bill.  
Militia Ballot Suspension Bill.  
Metropolitan Police Stations, &c., Bill.  
Insurance Companies Bill.  
Mutual Companies Bill.

#### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Medical Profession (No. 1) Bill.  
Attorneys and Solicitors (Colonial Courts) Bill.  
Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace Bill.  
Municipal Corporations Bill.  
Probates, &c. (Ireland), Bill.  
Land-tax, &c., Bill.  
Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Abatement Bill.

#### BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill.  
Probates, &c., Bill.  
(Ireland) Bill.  
Attorneys, &c., Bill.

#### BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Inclosure Acts Amendment Bill.  
Constabulary Force (Ireland), Bill.

#### DEBATES.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. HEADLAM moved the second reading of the Medical Profession (No. 1) Bill. The main feature of this bill which distinguished it from Lord Elcho's with the same title (the next upon the orders of the day) was the institution of a General Council of Medical Education and Registration, to consist of persons chosen by the medical and surgical colleges of the United Kingdom, certain medical societies, and the universities, with six persons to be named by the Queen; the regulations of this council in respect to examination of candidates and registration to be carried out by branch councils.

Mr. CRAUFURD moved to defer the second reading for six months. He contended that this bill sacrificed too much to the interests of the medical corporations, perpetuating an objectionable system; and that it was impossible that the proposed General Council could work satisfactorily. Lord Elcho's bill (which proposed to establish a Medical Council, to consist of the President of the General Board of Health and twelve members to be nominated by the Crown for a term) did not sweep away the corporations, but provided that the giving a title to practise should not be confined to these bodies, and that the candidates should be subject to approval by examiners nominated by the Medical Board; the framework of this bill being similar in other respects to Mr. Headlam's bill.

The debate which ensued turned chiefly upon the comparative merits of what were considered to be the principles of the two bills,—the one proposing a representative, the other a nominee council. Mr. Headlam's bill was preferred by Lord Bury, Mr. Hatchell, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Neate, Mr. Vance, and Mr. Briscoe; Lord Elcho's by Mr. Ewart, Mr. Black, and Mr. Blake; while Colonel Sykes and Mr. T. Duncombe opposed both bills.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE spoke as follows—

They were told they would more promote the dignity of the college by passing bill No. 1. They were sent there to promote not the dignity of the medical profession, nor their own dignity, but the welfare of the people. The medical profession, and bills connected with it, figured largely in the paper to-day. First they had the Medical Profession Bill, No. 1, and Medical Profession Bill, No. 3. What had become of No. 2 he did not know, but he supposed it had taken the wrong medicine. (Laughter.) Then there was the Vaccination Bill, for which he was responsible, and which was to repeal a vaccination bill which was smuggled through the house last year. Then there was the Medical and Surgical Sciences Bill; and last of all came most appropriately the second reading of the Burials Bill. (Loud laughter.) They had a state religion and a state education, and now they were about to have state physic. To that he objected. He objected to No. 1 bill, and he objected to bill No. 3. He should vote against No. 1, and when they came to No. 3 he should vote against it also to return the compliment. These medical reform bills were not the sort of reforms the country required. They wanted medical practitioners who had undergone medical examinations on an equal footing, but the examination should not be altogether under a council elected by the profession themselves or nominees of the Crown. The public wished also to judge a little for itself. The councils of physicians and surgeons in London and Dublin had exclusive privileges no doubt, but they were not at all adapted to the present day. In short they wanted a medical reform bill with something like a schedule A with Gattans and Old Sarums in the medical world. Look back to former days, and see the injury these colleges had done to the public in trying to prevent the application of science to medicine. Why, the first individual who introduced the tourniquet was persecuted by them. Then the German who introduced cantharides was incarcerated in Newgate, and the person who procured his incarceration was the president of the College of Physicians. It was said by Sir Antony Carlisle that the science of medicine was founded on conjecture and concluded in murder. He (Mr. Duncombe) said then the best way was to leave the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, the one to prescribe and the other to operate upon both, and the Society of Apothecaries to drench them all with physic. Then they were to have a registration. He was surprised at the medical profession wishing to have a registration. Were they, like cab drivers, to have a badge and number round their necks! If they wanted to be badged and numbered, and have a waterman in the streets to say if they were not at home where they had gone to, in God's name let them have it; but as he thought that the interests of the public would not be promoted by these bills, he, for one, should vote against them both.

Lord ELCHO argued that the proper course was to take up the question in the position in which it was left by the select committee of 1856; whereas Mr. Headlam's bill, with the exception of a slight alteration in the constitution of the council, was the same as the unnamed bill of last session, and he opposed it on the ground that it gave a practical monopoly to the medical corporations. He then defended his own bill, which was, he said, the bill of the select committee. The real principle in question he contended was whether or not a monopoly should be given to the corporations, the constitution of the council being

favour of, or at all events not to oppose, the impost. Sir Henry wrote to his steward, and the steward attended the vestry. But the tenants were determined and fearless men. They had paid their rents duly, and had tilled their land according to covenant; their consciences were not included in their leases as a species of rent service. They, therefore, refused to yield to the gentle pressure, and rejected the rate. At the same time, they avowed their readiness to concur in a voluntary contribution, which was at once commenced, and which, we are informed, is satisfactorily progressing.—*Norfolk News*.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A clergyman residing not fifty miles from this town (Lavenham, Suffolk), was recently sent for to baptise an infant, supposed to be at the point of death. The reverend gentleman promptly obeyed the summons, and having performed the ceremony, expressed a desire that the few remaining drops of water at the bottom of the basin might be burnt, and actually stood by while the good woman of the house sprinkled the fire with the "consecrated element."—*Bury Free Press*.

THE NEW TREATY WITH CHINA AND MISSIONARIES.—The following important communication has been received by the Chinese Evangelisation Society, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

Foreign Office, June 22, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., again urging the importance of greater facilities and privileges being secured to English missionaries in China in any future treaty which may be concluded with that country; and I am to state to you, in reply, for the information of the Chinese Evangelisation Society, that the Earl of Elgin has been instructed to obtain for the members of all Christian communities security for the free exercise of their religious worship, and protection for the lives of missionaries, and other peaceful travellers, in the interior of China; and that his Excellency has at the same time been informed that her Majesty's Government would gladly see in any treaty with China a renunciation on the part of the Chinese Government of any interference with Chinese subjects who may embrace Christianity.

I am, sir, your obedient and humble servant,  
E. HAMMOND.  
To Charles Bird, Esq., &c., &c., 15, Bedford-row.

### Religious Intelligence.

#### SPRING-HILL, COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The annual meeting of trustees and subscribers of Spring-hill College took place on Wednesday, June 24th, and was attended by a numerous and highly respectable company. The occasion may also be considered as the formal opening of the institution, for although the building was so far advanced in November as to permit of the reception of students, the usual inauguration ceremony did not then take place, and the two objects were combined in the proceedings of this day. This splendid edifice is situated on the common at Moseley, upon a most eligible and commanding site, and, with the grounds, occupies about twenty acres of land. The plan is arranged in three sides of a quadrangle, the principal front being towards the south, and in which are arranged the public rooms on each side of a large and handsome entrance-hall. To the right on entering are the dining-hall, 36 feet by 24, a lecture-room, 24 feet by 12, and over these are two additional lecture-rooms of adequate dimensions. To the left of the hall is a handsome room running up the whole length of the two storeys, with an open framed roof, and this apartment may be considered the principal feature of the design both internally and externally, and will be used for the annual meeting held in connection with the college. At the back of the public rooms is an arched and carved cloister, communicating with the two wings of the building which are allotted to the students, who have each a commodious sitting-room and bed-room. Accommodation has already been provided for thirty-seven students, and additions may be made to the building at a moderate expense.

The proceedings of the day commenced with the annual meeting, which was held in the library, and that spacious apartment was filled by a numerous and respectable company, many of whom had travelled long distances with a view to take part in the proceedings. Amongst those present were the Revs. W. L. Alexander, D.D., of Edinburgh; John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., of Glasgow; J. A. James; Professors T. K. Barker, Henry Rogers, and F. Watts; J. W. Percy, of Warwick; James Gathorn, Derby; John Sibree, Coventry; J. K. Stallybrass, J. R. Mackenzie, D.D., Presbyterian; S. Baché, Unitarian; A. Gordon, LL.D., Walsall; J. Hammond; D. K. Shoebotham, Dudley; T. Greenfield, Kidderminster; T. Arnold; R. D. Wilson, Wolverhampton; W. Creed, West Bromwich; E. T. Prust, Northampton; and E. Miller, &c. Several ministers, formerly students of the college, were also amongst the company. The Rev. John Knox Stallybrass was called to the chair, and, prayer having been offered by the Rev. J. Gathorn, of Derby, the Chairman, after a few remarks, introduced Dr. Alexander, who delivered what may be termed the inaugural address; in the course of which he said:—

It was quite true that it was only of late that stately edifices had been erected for the accommodation of their students and their instructors; it was true that the difference was immense between the contracted apartments and the humble buildings in which a Ridgely and a Dodridge delivered their discourses, and such a noble edifice as that in which they were then assembled; but it had been one and the same principle which had been at work in relation to those institutions from the first until the present time—the principle of doing the best that circumstances would permit for the promotion of ministerial education in the body. The men of a former

generation were content with a homely apparatus, because their means did not admit of their providing a better. The men of the present day erected such imposing, commodious, and costly structures as the one in which they were assembled, because their resources were adequate to the achievement. The out-wrought principle was very different, but the in-working principle was one and the same. (Cheers.)

The address, which occupied nearly an hour in delivery, was listened to with marked attention.

Professor ROGERS then read the report for the past year. The exceptional character of the session, which did not commence till near Christmas, abridged the details of the educational report, but the results of the various examinations were gratifying. The financial statement was on the whole highly satisfactory, showing in every source of income there had been an increase as compared with last year. The current income of the year just closed amounted (exclusive of congregational collections) to 2,237*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* on the past year, including the congregational collections, 1,891*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The report closed with some suggestions which seemed to approve themselves to the meeting, on the best methods of placing the future of the institution on a sound and permanent basis. Further subscriptions were also solicited; and a confident hope was expressed, that when the objects of the college, its utility and importance, were generally known, the friends of the institution throughout England would gladly respond to the calls for additional assistance.

Alderman MANTON moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Browning and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. A. JAMES then moved the following resolution:—

That we, the constituents and friends of Spring-hill College, assembled on the present occasion, not only to hold the regular annual meeting, but to celebrate the opening of the new building, would offer to each other, and to the Congregational body at large, our sincere and hearty congratulations on the completion of the undertaking which has been so long the object of our anxious expectation, and the subject of so much earnest prayer. We would also especially express to Almighty God our fervent gratitude for the grace which put it into the hearts of the founders to establish the institution,—which moved the minds of the public to carry out the design of supplying adequate means; and which has so guided and aided the committee as to bring the purpose and the plan to their present favourable conclusion. And at the same time, while pledging ourselves to the continued liberal support of the college, we would devoutly and solemnly invoke the Divine blessing on the undertaking in the language of the Psalmist—"Let thy work," &c.

The rev. gentleman said that he felt thankful to God for the happy results of their labours. Circumstances over which they had no control prevented the formal laying of the first stone of the building with its attendant solemnities, and circumstances equally unpropitious prevented the public service at the opening of the establishment in November, and they should consider the present anniversary as combining both events. To him the opening of a college for the education of young men for the ministry was an event of importance, and he would add, without exaggeration, of simblinity and grandeur that had no parallel. They could wish to have been able to exhibit the college in all its glory; but they should rely upon the assistance of their friends to complete it in a manner worthy of and commensurate with the objects they had in view.

Mr. LLOYD, of Australia, seconded the resolution, and gave an interesting account of the successes which had attended the ministrations of Mr. Cuthbertson, in Australia. He had received his education at Spring-hill College, and they had reason to be proud of the minister they had sent forth to preach the gospel in the colony.

This terminated the business of the morning, and at two o'clock the company proceeded to the dining-hall, where dinner had been prepared for the guests.

At three o'clock the company again entered the library, and the chair was taken by the Rev. J. A. James. Votes of thanks were passed to the members of the building committee, Messrs. Beaumont, Beily, Keep, and Wright; to the Rev. J. A. James, for his kindness in obtaining subscriptions and donations; to John Graham, Esq., the honorary secretary, for the valuable services rendered in that capacity; to William Beaumont, Esq., treasurer; and to the auditors. The company then dispersed themselves over the house and grounds, and, after having inspected them, partook of tea at five o'clock. They shortly afterwards again repaired to the library, when the Rev. John Eadie, D.D., of Glasgow, delivered an eloquent address to the students. A vote of thanks was passed to the rev. gentleman, and the company retired.

#### SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

On Sunday evening the large room in Exeter Hall was filled to overflowing. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Burgess, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, who took his text from Acts xvi. 30. "What must I do to be saved?"

The Rev. Knight Gale, on Sunday last, (says the *Bradford Observer*) announced to his congregation his intention to provide a short service and sermon especially for the working classes, to commence on Sunday next, July 5, at five o'clock in the evening, and to close not later than six, so as not to interfere with the usual evening service. The co-operation of the congregation was solicited to aid in bringing the object home to every man's door in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Andrew's, by means of simultaneous visitation from house to house, leaving at every dwelling an address upon the subject, and when practicable conversing with the inmates on the duty of attending public worship.

It would seem that Leicester is to form no exception to the general activity which is beginning to

pervade a portion of the Established Church with respect to the working classes. During every evening next week, special services will be held in St. Mary's Church and in Christ Church alternately. The services will commence at eight o'clock, and are designed specially for the working classes, who are invited to go in their working dresses, "just as they are." The preachers are the Rev. J. B. Owen, and other eminent ministers of the Church of England. The new parochial schools in Larkton-street are also announced to be open for Divine service on Sunday mornings and evenings.—*Leicester Mercury*.

A movement has been made by the Dissenting ministers of this city (says the *Bath Journal*), which we think full of promise, and sincerely desire that it may be crowned with success. It is proposed to have a series of Sunday afternoon religious services for the working classes and those who are not in the habit of attending the usual places of worship. The building selected for the purpose is Lansley's Riding School, in the Upper Bristol-road, which is airy and commodious, and just suited for the purpose. The first of these services took place on Sunday afternoon last, the minister being the Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Argyle Chapel. Some five or six hundred persons were present, many of whom were members of different religious congregations in the city, who had properly attended to give encouragement to the movement; but there was also a very considerable sprinkling of working men, who appeared to regard the service with interest. We observed amongst those present, a man who on the previous day had stood at the bar at the sessions, on a charge of burglary, and was discharged from the insufficiency of evidence. He gave great attention to the preacher: and as it is not very likely he would have attended either church or chapel, we may take him as one example of those who, by these services, are brought within the sound of the Gospel.

The practice of preaching in the open air continues to extend. On Sunday week the Rev. Thomas Jackson, rector of Stoke Newington (with the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the diocese), preached the first of a series of sermons in the grounds of Mr. R. Shoreland, of Paradise-house, in that parish. The attendance was very numerous.

It is computed that over 7,000 persons were present on Clerkenwell-green on Sunday week, at the first of a series of services. The new incumbent of Clerkenwell, the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., was the preacher, and the greatest decorum was observed throughout the entire service. The Dissenting ministers of Yarmouth have formed a plan for holding open-air services in various parts of the town during the summer months. There were four different services held by them on Sunday last.

After an impressive sermon preached a few Sundays ago on the Broad Green, Wellington, by the Rev. T. Thomas, to a large and attentive audience, a gentleman unknown stepped up to Mr. Thomas, and after thanking him for his excellent discourse, placed a 5*s.* note in his hand.

We are happy to state that the Sabbath evening services, conducted by ministers of different denominations, in Castlegate, Hubbersfield, are likewise to prove signally useful. The people generally listen with a devout attention.—*Leeds Mercury*.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Thursday week. Two essays of unusual excellence were given by Mr. Dodge and Mr. Butcher: after which a powerful sermon was delivered by the Rev. John Stoughton, from the words, "But now once in the end of the world hath He appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself." About 250 friends afterwards dined in the grounds. Mr. Alderman Challis presided. Resolutions were moved or supported by the Rev. E. Jones (of Plymouth), the Rev. B. S. Hollis (of Islington), the Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. W. Lacy, Joseph Payne, Esq., and the Rev. W. Aylen, B.A. Mr. Stoughton in acknowledging the vote of thanks for his sermon said that though connected immediately with New College, he felt deep interest in the welfare of the colleges at large, and whilst he regarded the building of chapels to be a duty incumbent on the Christian church, it was equally the duty of the church to support those institutions from which were to come the men who, as devoted ministers of Christ, should labour in those chapels for the extension of their Master's kingdom. He thought that the course of study pursued at Cheshunt was well adapted to furnish such ministers, for attention was especially paid there to preaching. The Rev. D. Allbut (the new President of the College) said it would be his earnest endeavour to promote the prosperity of the college. He was a strong advocate of the Old Theology. He believed in the preaching of "Christ and him crucified;" and, so long as he had any influence at Cheshunt, that preaching alone should ever characterise it. The friends afterwards returned to the college hall and library, where tea was provided. After strolling about the grounds for some time, the company dispersed, pleased and gratified by the day's proceedings.

LEE CHAPEL.—The second anniversary of the erection of this place of worship took place on Sunday and Tuesday, the 28th and 30th ult. The services on Sunday were conducted by the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., of Camberwell, and the Rev. Thomas Aveling, of Kingsland. On Tuesday the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Francis Tucker, B.A., of Camden-road, in the evening. During the interval of service a large company of friends sat down to dinner, provided in the commodious school-room adjoining the chapel. In the absence of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., who had consented to preside but was unavoidably prevented from fulfilling his engagement, the chair

was taken by J. L. Benham, Esq. The business of the afternoon was opened with the report of the treasurer, Joseph Warmington, Esq. It stated that during the past year the chapel had been enlarged and also suitable vestries, together with the spacious room in which the company were then assembled, erected. Toward these alterations somewhat more than 600*l.* had been received, and an earnest hope was expressed that the whole expense incurred would be met before the current year should elapse. By way of setting a truly noble example, the treasurer subsequently stated that he should be prepared to give another 250*l.* if this object could be attained. In the course of the afternoon several contributions were promised. The interest of the meeting was well sustained by one or two admirably practical addresses—the Rev. Henry Allon, the Rev. Joshua Russell, James Benham, Esq., the Rev. C. Hawson, the Rev. H. Crossweller, the Rev. T. Timson, the Rev. J. Malcolm, were the speakers. The attendance at public worship was not so numerous as had been anticipated. This was no doubt owing chiefly to the stormy state of the weather, but in part also to the gloom and alarm occasioned through the recent most melancholy catastrophe at the Lewisham station, to which very appropriate reference was repeatedly made, especially in the evening service by the Rev. F. Tucker.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The Jubilee Memorial Building, erected by the Sunday-school Union in Old Bailey, and consisting of a spacious lecture-hall, library, reading-rooms, class-rooms, and business premises, is at length completed. The total cost has been 8,300*l.*, towards which 6,300*l.* has been contributed, leaving a balance due of 2,000*l.*

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The fifty-fourth annual meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the Adelphi Chapel, Hackney-road. Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., and afterwards the Rev. William Woodhouse, occupied the chair. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. W. Tyler, a discourse was delivered by Mr. Alexander Mac kennal, on the "Sacrifice of the Cross," being the essay to which the first Homes's Jubilee Prize had been awarded. Mr. Hanbury then urged the claims of the institution, and expressed his deep interest in its prosperity. The Rev. J. E. Richards read the report, and the abstract of the cash account, after which the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Judson, Mummary, Saunders, Tyler, Ransom, and Watson; Mr. Alderman Wire, T. G. Williams, Esq., and T. Edgecombe Parson, Esq.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—The Montgomeryshire Assembly of the Congregational denomination was held at Main, Meifod, on the 11th and 12th ult. A conference of ministers and deacons was held the first day, in which the Rev. W. Griffith presided, and the Rev. D. Evans, Penarth, acted as secretary. Amongst the resolutions unanimously passed was the following:—"That this assembly desires to express its deepest sympathy with the Rev. D. Morgan, Llanfylllyn, who, on account of his old age and affliction, has been compelled to resign his ministerial charge at the above place. He has been for many years a most indefatigable minister of the Gospel, and has made many extraordinary sacrifices for the public good; therefore, this assembly believes him to be an object most worthy of a testimonial of regard from the Congregational churches throughout the country, and the Christian public generally." A committee of gentlemen was appointed to carry out the above project. The ministers who preached the following day were the Revs. W. Jenkins, Brynmawr; R. Thomas, Bangor; W. Griffith, Holyhead; J. Jones, Machynlleth; D. Griffiths, Bethel, &c. There were about 2,000 persons present. Great kindness was shown on the occasion by other denominations, especially by the Wesleyan Methodists, Welsh Methodists, and friends connected with the Established Church.

OLD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The opening of the new schools in connection with the Congregational Chapel in this place, and the anniversary of the cause, were celebrated on the 21st and 22nd of June. Three interesting sermons were preached on the Sabbath by the Rev. W. Allott, of Bedford, to large and attentive congregations. On Monday afternoon a powerful discourse was delivered by the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., of London, followed by a tea meeting, the provisions for which were gratuitously provided by the friends of the place—160 persons attending. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, F. Underwood, Esq., presiding. A report was read by the Rev. John Spence (minister of the place), which stated that the new schools, with other improvements made, had cost 240*l.*, 150*l.* of which had been previously collected and promised—leaving a balance of 90*l.* to be raised. The well-attended meeting was addressed by the Rev. D. A. Owen, Joseph Lea, W. Allott, Andrew Reed, B.A., Henry Toller, and Mr. W. L. Notcutt. The collections, the amount realised by the tea, and the promises made of further sums to be paid during the year, will amount to the whole 90*l.* required; thus rendering this attractive village chapel and schools free from debt by December, 1857.

FROME.—Services in connection with the 150th anniversary of Rook-lane Chapel, Frome, were held on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of June. On Lord's day, the Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Bath, and the Rev. A. M. Stalker delivered appropriate discourses. On Monday evening, a united devotional prayer-meeting was held; the Rev. H. M. Gunn, of Warminster, delivered an address suited to the occasion. On Tuesday afternoon the Rev. H. Quick, of Bristol, preached the jubilee sermon, from Rev. i. 20; the Rev. J. M. White, B.A., of Tisbury, conducted the devotional parts of the service. After tea a public meeting was held, under the presidency of the Rev.

D. Anthony, B.A. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Price, of Warminster. The minister of the place, the Rev. E. Edwards, read a paper on the past history of this ancient place of worship, making special reference to the late Mrs. E. Rowe, author of the "Devout Exercises of the Heart," &c., who lies buried here; and that popular preacher in his day, the late Rev. J. Silve. Mention was also made of the fact, that the late John Foster composed his noble essays whilst wandering through the aisles of this chapel. The Revs. H. Quick, H. M. Gunn, A. M. Stalker, S. Manning, and R. Chapman, addressed the meeting, which was closed with prayer by the chairman.

### Correspondence.

#### TRACT DISTRIBUTION ON THE CONTINENT. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your paper of June 24th, there appears an inquiry respecting tract distribution on the continent. With your permission, I will briefly reply to this. It depends very much where a man is, whether he will be at liberty freely to distribute tracts and similar publications. In one place it may be quite impossible to give away openly Protestant books of any kind, as in the Italian States and in Spain, where a man may expose himself to danger. Great caution is necessary in such cases. Sometimes, as in France, it may be found necessary to have a Government stamp affixed to publications for general distribution. This stamp, which costs very little, legalises the circulation of small books, and porteurs have been sent to prison for neglecting it. I am not sure that an English gentleman would be in much danger of molestation for distributing religious tracts in France, even without the stamp; but it is always best to learn, and, in general, to comply, with police regulations. I think no great difficulty would be found in Holland, in the German States, in Switzerland, in Belgium, or even in Sardinia. A Christian tourist should provide himself with tracts in the language of the country he passes through, and prudence would enable him to distribute them almost anywhere. Where the greatest difficulties are thrown in the way, the traveller may have his whole stock seized by the Custom-house officers as he enters the country. I should observe that the publications of one country imported into another are frequently charged with duty, which must of course be paid.

Any gentleman who desires to have a stock of tracts, &c., may obtain them at the dépôts of the Religious Tract Society, and at the dépôts of similar or affiliated societies and their agents abroad. "Tourist" will find full particulars on this head in the report of the Tract Society, with lists of tracts.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,  
B. H. COWPER.  
Evangelical Continental Society, 7, Blomfield-street, London, July 4, 1857.

#### THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Last week, I am told, six women presented themselves at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, to be "churched." Two shillings each was demanded for the performance of the ceremony, and theron three of the women, who thought a shilling quite enough, left the church, determined to dispense with so costly a religious rite!

Sir, I should like to know in what respect such a system differs from the "no pay, no paternoster" of the Church which the new incumbent of Clerkenwell, Mr. Maguire, has been wont so pertinaciously to assail. I should like to know what the incumbent is paid for, if not for such services. I should like to know what they who constantly cry up the Establishment as being the "Poor Man's Church," have to say in defence of a practice of which any Dissenting minister would be ashamed. And lastly, I should like to know whether Mr. Maguire's out-door services for the working classes are likely to do as much good as such incidents I have described are calculated to do harm.

July 6th. CATO.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Ballot, in favour of, 14.  
Church-rates, for abolition, 4.  
County rates, for financial boards, 3.  
Divorce Bill, against, 82.  
West Norfolk, for inquiring into interference of peers, 1.  
Friendly Societies Act, for repeal, 1.  
Inclosure Commission, for inquiry, 1.  
India (Supply of Cotton), for inquiry, 9.  
Intoxicating Drinks, for further restricting sale, 2.  
Medical Officers of Unions, for redress of grievances, 42.  
Newspaper Law, for alteration, 29.  
Opium Trade, for suppression, 9.  
Paper Duty, for repeal, 18.  
Library Societies Bill, in favour, 6.  
———against, 2.  
Superannuation Act, for amendment, 3.  
Vaccination Bill, in favour, 31.  
———against, 3.  
Medical Profession (No. 1) Bill, in favour, 64.  
———for alteration, 2.  
———(No. 3) Bill, in favour, 1.  
———against, 34.  
Oaths Bill, against, 2.  
Probates Bill, for alteration, 7.  
———for compensation, 14.  
Sale of Poisons, for restricting, 1.  
Tenant Right (Ireland), in favour, 8.  
Chelsea New Bridge, against tolls, 9.  
Savings Banks Bill, against, 1.  
Lord's day, for better observance, 1.  
Poor-rates, for equalisation, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.  
Inclosure Acts Amendment Bill.  
Superannuation Bill.  
Conveyance of Mails by Railways Bill.  
Land-tax Commissioners' Names Bill.  
Boundaries of Land (Ireland) Bill.  
Militia Ballot Suspension Bill.  
Metropolitan Police Stations, &c., Bill.  
Insurance Companies Bill.  
Mutual Companies Bill.

#### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Medical Profession (No. 1) Bill.  
Attorneys and Solicitors (Colonial Courts) Bill.  
Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace Bill.  
Municipal Corporations Bill.  
Probates, &c. (Ireland) Bill.  
Land-tax, &c., Bill.  
Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Abatement Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.  
Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill.  
Probates, &c., Bill.  
———(Ireland) Bill.  
Attorneys, &c., Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.  
Inclosure Acts Amendment Bill.  
Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill.

#### DEBATES.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. HEADLAM moved the second reading of the Medical Profession (No. 1) Bill. The main feature of this bill which distinguished it from Lord Elcho's with the same title (the next upon the orders of the day) was the institution of a General Council of Medical Education and Registration, to consist of persons chosen by the medical and surgical colleges of the United Kingdom, certain medical societies, and the universities, with six persons to be named by the Queen; the regulations of this council in respect to examination of candidates and registration to be carried out by branch councils.

Mr. CRAUFURD moved to defer the second reading for six months. He contended that this bill sacrificed too much to the interests of the medical corporations, perpetuating an objectionable system; and that it was impossible that the proposed General Council could work satisfactorily. Lord Elcho's bill (which proposed to establish a Medical Council, to consist of the President of the General Board of Health and twelve members to be nominated by the Crown for a term) did not sweep away the corporations, but provided that the giving a title to practise should not be confined to these bodies, and that the candidates should be subject to approval by examiners nominated by the Medical Board; the framework of this bill being similar in other respects to Mr. Headlam's bill.

The debate which ensued turned chiefly upon the comparative merits of what were considered to be the principles of the two bills,—the one proposing a representative, the other a nominee council. Mr. Headlam's bill was preferred by Lord Bury, Mr. Hatchell, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Neate, Mr. Vance, and Mr. Briscoe; Lord Elcho's by Mr. Ewart, Mr. Black, and Mr. Blake; while Colonel Sykes and Mr. T. Duncombe opposed both bills.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE spoke as follows—

They were told they would more promote the dignity of the colleges by passing bill No. 1. They were sent there to promote not the dignity of the medical profession, nor their own dignity, but the welfare of the people. The medical profession, and bills connected with it, figured largely in the paper to-day. First they had the Medical Profession Bill, No. 1, and Medical Profession Bill, No. 3. What had become of No. 2 he did not know, but he supposed it had taken the wrong medicine. (Laughter.) Then there was the Vaccination Bill, for which he was responsible, and which was to repeal a vaccination bill which was smuggled through the house last year. Then there was the Medical and Surgical Sciences Bill; and last of all came most appropriately the second reading of the Burials Bill. (Loud laughter.) They had a state religion and a state education, and now they were about to have state physic. To that he objected. He objected to No. 1 bill, and he objected to bill No. 3. He should vote against No. 1, and when they came to No. 3 he should vote against it also to return the compliment. These medical reform bills were not the sort of reforms the country required. They wanted medical practitioners who had undergone medical examinations on an equal footing, but the examination should not be altogether under a council elected by the profession themselves or nominees of the Crown. The public wished also to judge a little for itself. The councils of physicians and surgeons in London and Dublin had exclusive privileges no doubt, but they were not at all adapted to the present day. In short they wanted a medical reform bill with something like a schedule A with Gattisons and Old Sarum in the medical world. Look back to former days, and see the injury these colleges had done the public in trying to prevent the application of science to medicine. Why, the first individual who introduced the tournequet was persecuted by them. Then the German who introduced cantharides was incarcerated in Newgate, and the person who procured his incarceration was the president of the College of Physicians. It was said by Sir Antony Carlisle that the science of medicine was founded on conjecture and concluded in murder. He (Mr. Duncombe) said then the best way was to leave the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, the one to prescribe and the other to operate upon both, and the Society of Apothecaries to drench them all with physic. Then they were to have a registration. He was surprised at the medical profession wishing to have a registration. Were they, like cab drivers, to have a badge and number round their necks! If they wanted to be badged and numbered, and have a waterman in the streets to say if they were not at home where they had gone to, in God's name let them have it; but as he thought that the interests of the public would not be promoted by these bills, he, for one, should vote against them both.

Lord ELCHO argued that the proper course was to take up the question in the position in which it was left by the select committee of 1856; whereas Mr. Headlam's bill, with the exception of a slight alteration in the constitution of the council, was the same as the unamended bill of last session, and he opposed it on the ground that it gave a practical monopoly to the medical corporations. He then defended his own bill, which was, he said, the bill of the select committee. The real principle in question he contended was whether or not a monopoly should be given to the corporations, the constitution of the council being

a matter of detail, to be considered in a committee on the bill.

Mr. NAPIER, whose name was on the back of Mr. Headlam's Bill, supported the motion for its second reading. Lord Elcho's Bill would place the whole medical body under the control of the Crown, whereas this bill gave to the Universities the educational power, as teachers; the licensing authority residing in the medical bodies, represented in the General Council.

Mr. COWPER preferred the bill which had emanated from the select committee, and thought that the influence of the Crown ought to be felt over the medical body; but the principle of the bill was not the constitution of the council, which was a matter of detail; its real principle was as to what should be the legal qualification of medical practitioners, the standard of which was not improved. For this and other reasons, which he detailed amid symptoms of impatience, he could not assent to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. HEADLAM complained that by Lord Elcho's bill the whole organization of the medical profession was destroyed, and that those clauses whereby the profession was placed under the arbitrary dominion of a council nominated by the Crown, and presided over by the President of the Board of Health, had been proposed and introduced into the bill in the committee by the chairman, Mr. Cowper himself.

Upon a division the second reading was carried by 225 to 78.

The bill was then read a second time, and Lord Elcho withdrew his bill. At the same time, as he ventured to prophesy that the bill No. 1 would not pass into law this session, he gave notice that if the Government did not take up the question he should next year reproduce the bill No. 3 in its present form.

#### ROCHDALE ELECTION.

Sir J. Y. BULLER, chairman of the Rochdale Election Committee, appeared at the bar of the house with the report. On being desired by the Speaker to bring it up,

The Hon. Baronet approached the table and read as follows:—

I am desired by the select committee appointed to try the petition of certain electors, complaining of an undue return for Rochdale, to inform the house that the committee have determined that Sir A. Ramsay was duly elected as a burgess to serve in the present parliament for the borough of Rochdale. I have further to inform the house that they agreed to the following resolutions:—"That it appeared from the evidence of Abraham Rothwell, Mary Ann Hughes, Richard Hughes, and Martin Daley, that the said Abraham Rothwell, Richard Hughes, and Martin Daley, were bribed by certain sums of money being given and offered to them, but the evidence was so contradictory and unsatisfactory, that the committee feel that very little reliance can be placed upon it. That there was no evidence offered to show that the said acts of bribery were committed with the knowledge of the sitting member or his agents.

The report was then laid on the table.

#### ADULTERERS' MARRIAGES BILL.

In the Lords on Thursday Lord REDESDALE moved the second reading of this bill, by which it was provided that the marriage between adulterers should take place before the Registrar, and that clergymen should not be compellable to celebrate marriages between such parties, although they might do so if they had no conscientious objection to perform the ceremony.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said the question had been already decided three times during the discussion on the divorce bill, and therefore moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.

Lord CAMPBELL considered that the proposition of Lord Redesdale was wholly unparliamentary, and without example. They were asked, in fact, by the noble lord to send down to the House of Commons a rider to the divorce bill, and he expressed his surprise that such a proposal should be made by the Vice-Chairman of the house—the great Lord of order.

The bill was thrown out by 62 to 23.

#### UNSERATED MEMBERS.

In the House of Commons on the same day Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved, as a question of privilege, a resolution to the effect that where a seat shall have been declared by an Election Committee void, on the ground of bribery or treating, no motion be made for the issue of a new writ without seven days' previous notice. The SPEAKER was of opinion that this was not a question of privilege, and therefore was not entitled to priority over other motions. After a short discussion it was arranged that the motion should stand as an ordinary motion.

On Friday, accordingly, Lord PALMERSTON proposed the resolution. Mr. DISRAELI observed that such a resolution was essentially of a violent and unconstitutional character, and suggested that the writ should be so suspended only when the committee which unseated the member should express its opinion that it ought to be suspended. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE and Sir G. GREY objected to this amendment, the latter suggesting that the words "seven days" had better be omitted.

After some conversation the motion was withdrawn, with the understanding that it was to be renewed.

On Monday, Sir G. GREY renewed, in an amended form, the motion made on Friday by Lord Palmerston, substituting "two" for "seven" days. Mr. DISRAELI concurred. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved by way of amendment that the term of "seven days," originally proposed, be substituted for "two days."

Upon a division the original resolution was carried by 190 to 138.

#### THE STATUTE LAW COMMISSION.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. L. KING called attention to the large sums of public money which had been expended by the Criminal and Statute Law Commission without the consolidation of any branch of the criminal or statute law. He affirmed that the commission had not only done no good whatever, but was practically a sham and delusion practised upon the country; and moved an address to her Majesty to dispense with the Statute Law Commission.

Sir F. KELLY, in defending the commission, explained the nature of the work and the magnitude of the undertaking, which, he observed, had baffled committees and commissions without number, and the most energetic of law reformers. He detailed the system of action adopted by the commissioners, and some of the results of their labours, in bills which were, he said, monuments of the industry, learning, and great ability of all who had been concerned in them, and which only waited a convenient opportunity to be submitted to Parliament. Far from deserving the censure cast upon them by Mr. King, the commissioners, he insisted, were entitled to the confidence of the house and the gratitude of the country.

Mr. BAINES, a member of the commission, said that it would, in his opinion, be extremely rash and unwise to dispense with the commission, which was doing everything in its power to render its labours effective. Mr. NAPIER pressed for the appointment of a Minister of Justice. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said there was no subject upon which he was more anxious than the carrying into effect the formation of a Department of Public Justice, and he had prepared a plan, which was now before her Majesty's Government. Lord J. RUSSELL said he was prepared to give further time, but thought the matter did not stand in a satisfactory position. The present, he believed, was a fitting time for the amendment of the law, which should precede its consolidation—a measure that should not be entered upon prematurely.

The motion, after a few words from Mr. HADFIELD, was negatived.

#### THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE took the opportunity of a motion for going into committee of supply to state to the house his views with regard to the construction of the various public offices now under consideration. He gave the Government credit for generous intentions; but he complained that the competition had been hurried; that the proposed plan of dividing the buildings into three blocks of buildings, each designed by a separate architect, would prevent the building being of one harmonious whole. He suggested that the parks should be continued down to the river-side, and that the new buildings should stand on the ground now occupied by the Horse Guards and its parade, about eight acres in area. There would then be an open space of something like twenty-four acres, bounded on one side by the river, while isolated in the middle would stand the new public offices, and further to the north, the new National Gallery. It is a question of the architectural future of London, whether our parks should be made the marvel of the world, the most magnificent specimens of landscape gardening ever known, or whether they should remain patchy and blotchy, cut off from the noble river which on one side might bound them.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL stated that the judges had been unanimous in their selection of the designs, and that he proposed to exhibit the successful designs in Westminster Hall, at the same time with the designs for the Wellington monument. He agreed that Mr. Hope had suggested one of the most splendid sites in the world, but if his scheme were carried out it would add 1,000,000<sup>l</sup> or 1,500,000<sup>l</sup> to the cost contemplated. During the recess the approved plans for a new War and Foreign-office would be carefully revised and elaborated as to their details, and the completed designs laid before the house early next session.

Mr. MANGLES said that before they extended the Park to the river side they should purify the Thames. He came up the river the other day—it was a hot day; and the river being stirred up by the steam-boats, emitted throughout its whole course, and not merely where the drains ran into it, most abominable stench. He had made up his mind never to travel in that way again. (Laughter.) It was a scandal that this magnificent river should be converted into an open sewer, poisoning the health of the population. (Hear, hear.)

Sir B. HALL said that the three eminent engineers to whom the plan for metropolitan drainage had been submitted, one of whom he saw a few days ago, hoped they would be able to submit their plans to him in a fortnight, with such alterations as they deemed necessary. As soon as he received them he should forward them with the report to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and perhaps it might be convenient that a copy of that report should be laid on the table of the house, in order that the house might see how the Act of 1855 was likely to be carried out, and what the great scheme was which was submitted to the Government by the three commissioners. (Hear.)

Lord ELCHO suggested, that the unsightly Lambeth houses opposite the New Palace at Westminster should be purchased by the Government. Sir BENJAMIN HALL inquired where the purchase money was to come from?—a question that received no reply.

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND THE NATIONAL GALLERY.**  
In Committee of Supply on the vote of 46,400<sup>l</sup>. to make up a sum of 66,400<sup>l</sup>. required for the British Museum, Lord JOHN RUSSELL made a brief statement on behalf of the trustees. They have built a

beautiful reading-room, at a cost of 150,000<sup>l</sup>; it contains 80,000 volumes, and affords accommodation for 300 persons. During the last year great additions have been made to the collection in the Museum, and it was visited by 360,000 persons.

Fourteen members offered comments and suggestions. The Museum should be open five days in the week. It would be a great advantage if persons of a high status in literature were allowed to carry books home, or have a private room at the Museum. The Museum should be open in the evenings, and on Sunday. Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied if the Museum were opened to the public for five days the studies of artists would be interrupted. It is open on Saturday afternoons in the summer; to open it in the evenings would lead to great risk of fire; and it is for the house to decide, on a separate motion, whether it shall be open on Sundays. He thought that it would raise invidious distinctions if some persons were allowed to study in private and others not. The vote was agreed to.

On the vote of 23,165<sup>l</sup>. for the establishment and expenses of the National Gallery, Lord ELCHO moved to reduce the vote to 22,615<sup>l</sup>. being less the amount of the travelling agent's salary and the reduction of the secretary's salary from 700<sup>l</sup>. to 500<sup>l</sup>. a year. Lord Elcho recited two cases—the purchase of the Adoration of the Magi for 1,577<sup>l</sup>, and that of the Pisani Paul Veronese for 13,650<sup>l</sup>; the one a bad picture, and the other excessively over its price. Lord Elcho repeated the statements of Mr. Morris Moore's letter, every point in which he had verified during his residence in Venice. He suggested that some other gentlemen should move the reduction of the vote by 5,000<sup>l</sup>. more; which Mr. Cox did. Mr. WILSON replied by a long statement, to show on authority that the picture was considered authentic and good; that Mr. Mundler had no concern or interest in the distribution of the money paid to the Pisani; and that Mr. Wormum, who is keeper as well as secretary, is not overpaid.

Mr. CONINGHAM extended the attack upon the general administration of the National Gallery, its purchases and payments. Mr. HENLEY declined to vote for the reduction proposed, but he would put a check upon the large discretion claimed by the Executive by reducing the vote to the amount that had been expended last year. Mr. LABOUCHERE spoke apologetically and defensively; making much of 23,000<sup>l</sup>. paid by the Emperor of the French for a single Murillo. Mr. STIRLING assisted the Government by ridiculing Lord Elcho's retailing of stories obtained from a *laquais de place*.

Lord PALMERSTON terminated a sharp discussion by contrasting the spirit and munificence of the Manchester Exhibition, from which he had just returned, with this haggling and boggling over a petty sum. He hoped the house, after having had the amusement of listening to the observations of the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire, and heard the personalities of the honourable member for Brighton, directed against that amiable, accomplished, and distinguished man Sir Charles Eastlake—he hoped, he repeated, now that those two honourable members had had their swing on their favourite topic, that the house would gravely and seriously consider the question before them, and would come to the conclusion that the Government had purchased for this National Gallery a picture of great value.

The amendment was negatived by 194 to 89.

Lord ELCHO then moved the reduction of Mr. Wormum's salary to 550<sup>l</sup>. Negatived by 161 to 123. The vote was then agreed to.

#### CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—HARBOURS OF REFUGE, &c.

In Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, on the vote of 224,000<sup>l</sup>. for harbours of refuge, Mr. HENLEY called attention to the expenditure upon the works at Dover, and the rate of progress at which they were carried on, and asked whether the whole plan of the commissioners was intended to be completed. Sir C. WOOD said that the rate of progress in the works at Dover—which had been already of the greatest public advantage to the harbour—was a money question; the greater the amount of money expended the more would the works be accelerated. Sir C. NAPIER believed that Dover would never become an important harbour of refuge. The site of a harbour of refuge in that part of the channel should be Sandwich or the Goodwin Sands. Mr. LINDSAY moved to reduce the vote by 134,000<sup>l</sup>. for the works at Dover and Alderney. Sir C. WOOD admitted that it was a misnomer to designate the harbours in question as harbours of refuge. The title of "harbours of refuge," under which head the vote for Dover and Alderney had for some years been taken, was perhaps not very appropriate. The fact is, that they were not aggressive harbours, as some honourable gentlemen had stated, but harbours of military defence. At the time at which a vote was first taken for them, it was deemed desirable not to attract the attention of neighbouring nations, and consequently they were constructed under the more pacific designation of harbours of refuge, for which purpose they were to some extent made available. The real object of their construction, however, was the defence of our coasts and the protection of our trade. The amendment was negatived, and the vote was agreed to.

On the vote of 125,089<sup>l</sup>. for the consular establishments abroad, Mr. WISE inquired whether the Government would undertake to nominate a committee to inquire into our consular system at the commencement of next session. Lord PALMERSTON gave an assurance that the Government would be ready at the earliest period next session to appoint a committee, and to lay before it all the information they had obtained upon the subject. Mr. A. KING-LAKE asked when and at what places British Consuls

are to be appointed, pursuant to the Treaty of Paris. Lord PALMERSTON said Lord Clarendon was occupied in making arrangements for placing Consuls at certain ports in the Black Sea.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved to reduce the estimate for the consular establishment in China by 2,533*l.*, complained of the number of assistant registrars of the record at Hong Kong, and wished to know what were their duties. Then there were thirteen supernumerary interpreters and four linguists. The expense of the establishment at Hong Kong in this way was 10,424*l.* It appeared that these interpreters were not interpreters, but young Englishmen learning the Chinese language. As the trade at Canton was put an end to, no inconvenience would result from the abolition of the Canton mission.

Lord PALMERSTON in the course of his reply said—

The hon. and learned gentleman is, I dare say, a very good linguist, but he has not among his various attainments acquired any knowledge, even a rudimentary one, of the Chinese language; although perhaps some of the things which he says here are as unintelligible to the house as if they were spoken in Chinese. (Prolonged laughter.) If he were acquainted with even the rudiments of that language he would know that it is very difficult to acquire, and that even the life of a professional gentleman would not be long enough to enable him to master it sufficiently for even the most ordinary purposes of communication. Unless the tongue can express sounds which are intelligible to the hearers—the hon. and learned gentleman is perhaps not always aware of that difficulty—(renewed laughter)—communications are useless. For the purposes of trade it is very necessary that those who communicate together should fully understand each other. It is not desirable to rely entirely upon natives, because you cannot place so much confidence in them as you can in British interpreters.

Mr. HENLEY observed 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* put down for the Chinese mission. He took it the members of that mission could not be at Canton now.

Mr. WILSON said Mr. Parkes, the consul at Canton, who was now at Hong Kong, would be there with his assistants and interpreters who knew the language, to aid Lord Elgin in negotiating with the Chinese authorities.

Mr. WHITESIDE replied to Lord Palmerston—

The noble lord may possibly understand all the details of this vote as perfectly as he affects to do. Of course the noble lord understands everything (a laugh), or, at all events, he talks as if he did, with which some is much the same thing, and a very valuable quality in a Prime Minister. (Laughter.) But the committee cannot have failed to notice that the noble lord never touched a single item of the estimates under consideration (hear, hear), and that is an adroit and often a most successful mode of dealing with a subject—to attack your adversary, ask what business he has to intermeddle with a question on which he desires an explanation, and then assume that everybody else understands the whole matter except himself. (Hear, hear.) By "interpreters," then, on this occasion, it appears I am to understand thirteen young Englishmen who are learning the Chinese tongue. (A laugh.) The noble lord is pleased with that explanation, and has been happy in turning on me the whole force of his wit. Sir, nobody speaks with half the effect of a Prime Minister. There are always plenty to laugh at him. (Loud cheers.) But if the noble lord, who has been accustomed during the greater part of his public life to speak from the Treasury bench, had sat to-night on this side of the house, and had—as I have ventured to do—asked for an explanation of an unintelligible vote, he would have turned the whole subject into the happiest ridicule, and made a far better speech than he has done in reply to my humble observations. (Cheers.)

A vote of 22,500*l.* for extraordinary disbursements for embassies and missions abroad having been agreed to, the Chairman was ordered to report progress, and the house resumed at one o'clock.

#### THE TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the expenses extending the transfer of real property. The LORD CHANCELLOR said he hoped soon to lay a bill upon the table based on the recommendations of the Commissioners. The bill to which he referred proposed to substitute a more simple form for the present complicated system of mortgages and judgments, and to allow a declaration to be made of any charge given to any person upon any particular property; and instead of there being contained in the same instrument powers of sale, of appointing receivers, &c., as at present, he proposed that a mere charge upon land should contain all the provisions which are now to be found in mortgage deeds. He also proposed that the Court of Common Pleas should establish a register of mortgages, so that any one about to purchase or lend money upon land might ascertain exactly the charges which were upon it.

#### OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

Lord CAMPBELL moved that the Bill for the Prevention of the Sale of Obscene Books and Prints be committed.

[On the previous night the noble and learned lord made a pathetic appeal to the Bench of Bishops to come down and assist him in carrying through the bill, but his urgent request was unheeded, for the only two bishops present during the proceedings were the new Bishop of Ripon, who, as junior bishop, had to attend to read prayers, and the Irish bishop of Kilmore.]

On the motion for going into committee Lord CAMPBELL stated that he had considerably modified the clauses of the bill in order to meet objections. The bill now requires that the complainant should swear that he had reason to believe, and did believe, that these books or prints were kept in store for sale or exhibition. Another clause enacted that the complainant should set forth the facts on which he entertained that belief, and that the magistrate must be satisfied that the publication of the books would constitute a misdemeanour, before he issues a warrant. The bill was committed *pro forma*.

#### THE CONSERVANCY OF THE THAMES.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Thames and Medway Conservancy Bill was read a second time after much debate. This measure is intended to settle a long-pending suit between the Crown and the London Corporation with reference to the right to the shores and bed of the river. Under its provisions, the Government will retain one-third of the revenue arising from this source, while two-thirds will be devoted to the improvement of the navigation. The Conservancy Board will consist of nominees selected by the Corporation, the Government, and the Trinity House.

#### IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

Mr. THOMAS BARING, setting forth the complaints of British Guiana respecting restrictions on emigration obstructing the supply of labourers, inquired whether the Government has adopted any measures to facilitate immigration into British Guiana.

Mr. LABOUCHERE believed that a proper supply of free labour in the West Indies was the only means of effectually suppressing the slave trade; and would therefore encourage the importation of such labour. But it must be under conditions. The laws of humanity must never be violated. The men transferred must be free agents; and there must be no internal slavery at the port of embarkation. The middle passage must be properly conducted. In the colony of importation they must be treated with the humanity that free men had a right to expect. Under no name whatever must the system of slavery, which we had made such meritorious efforts to put down, be revived. Finally, there must be a proper proportion of the sexes. Subject to these conditions he would promote, in every possible way, emigration to our colonies. 100,000 coolies had already been transported from India to the Mauritius, with the most beneficial effects with regard to themselves and to the cultivation of sugar. Some of them had acquired property and remained in the island; others had acquired property and returned with their wealth, civilizing and improving the country from which they had come and to which they returned. The cultivation of sugar had also thus been proved to be practicable by free labour, the labourers and the owners alike being benefited. It had been asked, why confine the immigration to India? Why not embrace Africa and China? An attempt to do so, on the coast of Africa, inevitably led to an increase or a revival of an interior slave trade, and he was delighted to learn that at length the old predictions of good men were in the commencement of being realised, and that the seeds of civilization and Christianity were showing the approach of an African harvest. With regard to the Chinese, he thought it necessary to keep to the principle of taking proportionate numbers of both sexes, but Sir J. Bowring had given the government to understand that the encouragement of Chinese women would lead to an extent of fraud and violence that would be extremely reprehensible. Instructions, however, had been given to Lord Elgin to obtain information on the subject, and if it could be done without evil consequences, he should be glad to encourage the emigration of Chinese to the colonies.

#### ALLEGED REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord BROUGHAM said, he found he had exaggerated the number of free negroes about to be conveyed to the French colonies from the coast of Africa. He understood that the number was not 20,000, as he had stated, but 10,000. He was sure that no scheme for the revival of the slave trade would obtain the assent of the Emperor of the French.

The Earl of SHAPFESBURY said, that some misunderstanding existed with regard to a deputation that recently waited upon the First Lord of the Treasury on this subject. The main object of that deputation was to represent some facts connected with the increase of the slave trade and the necessity of repressing it, not so much on the coast of Africa as by means of additional gunboats and steamers on the shores of Cuba. The want of free labour in some of the colonies was certainly a matter of discussion among that deputation, and one gentleman gave an opinion on that subject. But as far as he (the Earl of Shapfesbury) and others were concerned, their opinion was, that to endeavour to set on foot a scheme for carrying free negroes from the coast of Africa would be to all intents and purposes a revival of the slave trade, the most accursed crime that ever was perpetrated.

The Earl of MELMERSBURY thought that on the score both of philanthropy and commerce it was worthy of consideration, when millions of acres elsewhere were lying uncultivated for want of negro labour, whether the negroes were to be always confined to the shores of Africa.

The Earl of CLARENDRON found that the condition of the assent of the French Government to the contract was that it should be an engagement of free labourers, and that the negroes should be sent to those colonies where labour was wanted. It was intended to take all possible securities against abuses, but he agreed with his noble and learned friend that no plan of this sort could be safely carried out without a liability to the revival of the slave trade. (Hear.)

#### THE PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The House of Commons on Monday went into committee upon the Probates and Letters of Administration Bill, after a short desultory discussion, chiefly upon the subject of compensation to officers.

On the 2nd (interpretation) clause, in which the "Court of Probate" is first mentioned, Mr. COLLIER proposed the first of a series of amendments, the object of which, he said, was, that as the superior courts of common law were by the bill to be in-

trusted with nine-tenths of the contentious jurisdiction, they should have the other tenth, and that the non-contentious business should be transacted by a registrar and officers, under the control of the courts of common law. In order to raise the question, he moved that the word "office" be substituted for "court," in relation to common form business. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the amendments, observing that the business of a Court of Probate required great experience, great care, and very considerable knowledge of the mode of transacting it, and that if transferred to the fifteen judges there might be contradictory decisions. The amendments were likewise opposed by other members, and Mr. Collier ultimately withdrew them.

On the 5th clause, which contained a proviso that the present Judge of Prerogative Court shall be the first Judge of the Court of Probate, Sir F. KELLY moved the omission of this proviso, and it was expunged.

On the 10th clause, establishing district registries, Sir E. PERRY moved to establish instead a public registry attached to each of the district courts, to be presided over by the County Court Judge in all County Court districts, except those of the metropolis, the registrar to be under the control of the Court of Probate. The amendment was opposed by the Attorney-General and withdrawn.

In the 34th clause, giving an appeal to the House of Lords, the words "requiring an intermediate appeal to her Majesty in Council" were omitted.

Mr. MALINS moved that the ultimate Appellate Court be the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—not the House of Lords. This motion was opposed by the Solicitor-General and other members, and upon a division it was negatived by 271 to 27.

On the 40th clause, enacting that probates and administration to have effect in all parts of England may be granted in common form by district registrars, when the estate of the deceased is under 1,500*l.* personal, Mr. WESTHEAD moved to amend the clause by omitting the limitation, and making the probate cover all personality, wherever situate. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the greatest possible danger would be incurred if so large an authority were given to district registrars. The retention of the words containing the limitation was negatived by 162 to 131—a majority of 31 against the Government.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said this vote would destroy the bill, and he would give the house an opportunity of reconsidering its most unfortunate vote.

The committee then divided upon the amendment moved by Mr. WESTHEAD, to insert the words "and that such probate or letters of administration shall cover all personality wherever situate;" when the amendment was carried by 141 to 139—a majority of 2 against the Government.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

#### ELECTION PETITIONS.

##### MAYO COUNTY.

Archbishop M'Hale was examined on Thursday, but his evidence was evasive, and his memory bad, and he seemed to create an impression on the committee the reverse of what he might have been supposed to intend.

Mr. Edwin James asked: Have you a right to suspend a priest who denounces a candidate from the altar?

Dr. M'Hale: Denounce! What do you mean by that?

Mr. E. James: Do you call it a denunciation when a priest says from the altar, "The curse of God will come down upon any one who votes against his country and for Colonel Higgins?"

Dr. M'Hale: I will give my opinion on that case when it comes before me in my judicial capacity. I beg leave to decline giving my opinion on it now, because it may hereafter be brought before me for my decision as archbishop. It is not right for a priest to denounce any one from the altar on political grounds. It has not come to my knowledge, in my official capacity, that Col. Higgins has been denounced from the altars of my diocese. No complaint has been made to me on the subject, and I have not, therefore, suspended any priest on account of what he did at the election. I do not listen in such cases to mere rumours.

The archbishop generally admitted that he had taken considerable interest in electioneering matters, but denied that he had had anything to do with the inflammatory placards posted up in his name. He had sent round a pastoral letter to his clergy imploring them to preserve the peace and prevent violence. He knew nothing about the charges against Father Conway; if they came before him in his judicial capacity he would give them his opinion. He wrote private letters to some of the clergy on the subject of the election—probably to three or four. He did not mention Colonel Higgins by name in the course of his pastoral letter, but there was no doubt he intended to allude to him. It would be hard for him to point out one vote in which Colonel Higgins had offended—the whole course of his parliamentary career was objected to:—

He voted for tenant-right, but he did not support it. He voted generally with the Minister, preferring that interest to the interests of the great body of the people, by whose suffrages he was returned; in addition to which he had had a large share of the patronage of the Treasury. The opinions which he (the archbishop) held were shared in by everybody in Mayo who did not expect patronage or place.

Mr. O'Malley: Do you mean to say that every one of the Roman Catholic gentry and freeholders who voted for Colonel Higgins at the last election did so in the expectation of obtaining patronage and place?

The Archbishop: That is my firm belief. The lower class of freeholders were coerced by the large landowners, who violated their consciences contrary to the laws of the Church and the Constitution. If the landlords would

abstain from interference the clergy would have nothing to do with elections, for they only took part in them for the purpose of protecting the people. The influence he had used he was prepared to use at all times, for he was not aware that he or the clergy had violated the laws of God or his country.

Sir J. Hanmer: Does your grace mean to assert that the conscience of a man in civil matters should be in sacerdotal keeping?

The Archibishop: By no means. It was his opinion that all men should follow the dictates of their own conscience. If a man was in doubt he could not have a better guide than his clergyman, but there would be no occasion to consult a clergyman if there was no doubt. He could not consult a worse casuist in case of doubt than a landlord.

The archbishop then retired.

This closed the case for the petitioner, as regards the intimidation.

The case for the sitting members, Messrs. Palmer and Moore, was proceeded with on Saturday and Monday. Sir R. Bloss gave some damaging evidence. For instance—

Were not escorts necessary to protect the voters from the mob?—Certainly.

Do you believe that at the last or at previous elections any voters could have voted against the priests' candidate with safety unless under the protection of an escort?—I think they would probably have been stopped without an escort.

Was not the mob one-sided?—Entirely. Priests were walking about in the mob.

Was not the mob under the command of the priests?—Not under their command, but they had great control over it.

Would not Conway be a very dangerous man at the head of a mob?—No doubt.

The priests have assumed, have they not, to dispose of the representation of Mayo?—Yes, for some time past. He was aware that Mr. Moore was supported by the priests. He thought the priests had less influence at the last than at previous elections, because the voters went so much with their landlords—even those who were absentees.

The Hon. Geoffrey Brown said in his opinion the priests were unusually quiet.

Did you hear any altar denunciations?—Oh, they always take place. I am a Protestant, and therefore have never heard them myself. At this election the priests appeared to have lost a good deal of their influence. There were people with Conway; but Conway, wherever he moved about, had a lot of Ballinrobe squandrels following him. (Laughter.) The military and police were no doubt necessary for the protection of Col. Higgins's voters on the Monday.

#### ROCHDALE.

This case closed on Wednesday. Mr. Monck said that, although he and his learned friends had a large number of voters in reserve, in deference to the opinion of the committee, they would not call any further evidence. The Chairman: Have you then concluded your case with respect to treating and undue influence? The learned counsel answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Vaughan then proceeded to sum up the evidence. He said that Rochdale had hitherto been free from the corrupt practices that disgraced other boroughs in the election of members of Parliament, but at the late election that praiseworthy state of things had been altered, and men's morals had been corrupted, and their judgments confused, to induce them to violate those political principles by which they had been previously regulated. It was by such means that the majority of Mr. Miall of 80, at the election before last, was converted into a minority of 44. He then went through the evidence, dwelling particularly on the testimony of Rothwell, which had received such strong confirmation from the evidence of Alderman Livesey, a gentleman whose clear and satisfactory statement could not be impeached. He contended that that witness had once been a respectable man, and there could be no doubt, as he himself stated, that it was his poverty, and not his will, that induced him to accept the bribe offered him by the agent of the sitting member. The learned gentleman concluded by expressing his hope that the evidence adduced on behalf of the petition would satisfy the committee that the corrupt practices alleged against the agents of the sitting member were clearly established. Here the room was cleared, and after some time strangers were re-admitted.

The Chairman said that the committee have come to the conclusion that Sir A. Ramsay, Bart., was duly elected for the borough of Rochdale, and also that the cases of bribery and agency have not been established. There was no declaration that the petition was frivolous or vexatious, and at the conclusion of the chairman's announcement there was a rather indecorous manifestation of feeling on the part of Sir Alexander Ramsay's friends.

BURY, LANCASHIRE.—The petition in this case is against the return of Mr. Phillips. It would appear from the evidence that the alleged exercise of undue influence proceeded from an organised society of non-electors, who make it their business to enforce or rather to supersede the responsibility of the voters. But these acts have yet to be connected with the sitting member.

CAMBRIDGE.—Several votes on both sides have been struck off by the committee, but on Saturday, after a decision, which placed the sitting member in a majority of one, Mr. Power, for the petitioner, announced that though they had other objections, they did not feel their case strong enough to warrant their putting the sitting member (Mr. Steuart) to any further expense. They therefore announced to the committee that they withdrew their petition.

PONTEFRACT.—The committee on this case have reported that the sitting member, Mr. William Wood, is duly elected; and that the petitioner, Mr.

Oliveira, and Emma his wife, had been found to have paid 2,000*L.* for the withdrawal of the petition against Mr. Oliveira's return in 1852, and in addition 4,250*L.* after that election, for illegal expenses. [This statement was received with peals of laughter.]

TEWKESBURY.—This committee had one short sitting, at the conclusion of which they declared Mr. John Martin, the sitting member, to have been duly elected.

WAREHAM.—This case closed on Thursday, after which the chairman Mr. Gaskell reported to the House that Mr. Calcraft, the sitting member, had been duly elected. The committee also reported that several voters had been induced to vote for the sitting member at the late election by promises of money, but that those promises were made without the knowledge or consent of the said John Hales Calcraft or his agents.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The following committees were on Monday nominated by the General Committee on Elections—

TAUNTON.—Mr. W. B. Beaumont, Mr. C. Cowan, Mr. W. D. Hornby, Lord Nassau; chairman, Sir J. Pakington.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—Mr. A. M. Dunlop, Mr. J. B. Stanhope, Mr. S. Byng, Mr. C. B. Adderley; chairman, Mr. G. Hardy.

NEWPORT.—Mr. J. Brown, Sir R. Bulkeley, the Earl of Dalkeith, Mr. A. Duncombe; chairman, Mr. J. M. Cobbett.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### FRANCE.

###### REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES RETURNED FOR PARIS.

The following is the final result of the polling at the second elections, which took place on Sunday and Monday, in the third, the fourth, and the seventh circumscriptions of Paris:—

###### THIRD CIRCUMSCRIPTION.

General Cavaignac	10,950
Thibaut	9,952
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Majority for the Republican candidate	998
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###### FOURTH CIRCUMSCRIPTION.

Emile Ollivier	11,005
Varin	10,006
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Majority for the Republican candidate	99
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###### SEVENTH CIRCUMSCRIPTION.

Darimon (editor of <i>La Presse</i> )	12,078
Lanquetin	11,038
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Majority for the Republican candidate	1,040
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The Prefect of the Nord having failed to secure the election of the Government candidate, has been removed to the Bouches du Rhone; and M. Collet-Meygret, Director-General of Public Security, has been named Prefect du Nord. The Minister of the Interior has received an accession of power. The *Moniteur* announces to the public that the two posts of Director-General of Public Security and of Telegraphic Lines have been suppressed, and the two services placed under the direct orders of the Minister of the Interior. He will thus have to attend to the whole telegraphic business of France, the secret police, and the revision of journalism, in addition to the immense internal affairs of a Government the spirit of which is centralisation.

The *Moniteur* contains the following announcement:—"The Emperor and Empress propose shortly to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen of England at her residence at Osborne. Their Imperial Majesties do not contemplate visiting any other part of England, and will maintain the strictest incognito during this excursion."

The *Moniteur* contains an Imperial decree, appointing the Count de Morny President of the Corps Legislatif, and Messrs. Schneider and Reveil Vice-Presidents.

The intention of the French Government to introduce ten thousand free blacks from Africa into Martinique will not, in all probability, be carried out, in consequence of that colony having opposed the project with much warmth. The Council General of Martinique has consented to admit the 880 free blacks contracted for by the French Government with Messieurs Réjus and Co., of Marseilles, but it protests against being swamped by ten thousand "uncultivated savages." That body has at the same time expressed a desire that the premium paid to a French company for the introduction of Indian labourers—Coolies, may be extended to shipowners of all countries.

##### BELGIUM.

The election for the new Chambers are proceeding more favourably for the Liberal party than could have been expected, when we remember the majority which the clerical party had in the Parliament which has been recently dissolved. At the election for Tourneay the Liberal candidate, M. Charles Sacquier, was elected in place of M. Pollet, deceased. M. Pollet belonged to the clerical party. It seemed natural, therefore, that a man professing the same principles should be put forward, but, whether from the fear of defeat or otherwise, the Liberal candidate was allowed to be returned without opposition. It is stated that M. Nothomb, the Minister of Justice, and originator of the Chamber Bill, has not the shadow of a chance for St. Nicholas, and that it is probable he will withdraw from the contest.

##### ITALY.

###### INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT.

There have been serious attempts at disturbance in Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples. Of the movement in

the first city the *Corriere Mercantile* gives the following particulars:—

On the night of the 29th the police, acting upon certain information, searched several houses in Santa Brigida, Vallechiara, near the Pila gate, and other parts of the town. Muskets, pistols, stilettos, and a quantity of ammunition were discovered, some secreted in a coach-house, others in an unoccupied room. The most important points of the city had been occupied during the day by a numerous force; but towards midnight a few groups of armed men went about the streets of the western part of the city, uttering seditions cries; they, however, threw down their arms and ran away at the first appearance of the bayonets. Several of them were arrested; others met the same fate at the eastern gates, where two carts laden with arms, petards, crowbars, &c., were seized. It appears that the insurgents displayed more activity outside the town, for about nightfall a party of about fifty men surprised the sentinel of the small fort Diamante, an outwork garrisoned by a sergeant, two corporals, and thirteen men. Having got in, the insurgents attempted to disarm this small force, and one of them fired at the sergeant and killed him on the spot. The soldiers, however, stood their ground, and responded with a volley which put the assailants to flight; some of them being wounded, were aided in making their escape by their companions. The number of persons arrested was about forty. Of these several were set at liberty on the following morning, but other arrests were made immediately after. It is stated most of the prisoners are foreigners, chiefly Swiss and French.

In the Turin Chambers, on the 1st inst., Signor Ratazzi, Minister of the Interior, being interpellated in the Chamber, stated that the Government had been informed of the contemplated movement of the 29th and 30th of June, and had taken the necessary precautions; arrested several groups of armed individuals; sent troops to defend the forts, which it was known would be attacked; and in the morning made domiciliary visits, the result of which was the discovery of several depots of arms and ammunition. The minister added, that he believed there were among the persons arrested, Italians belonging to other provinces, and some Genoese. At Leghorn some gendarmes were killed, the insurgents losing fourteen men. On the night of the 30th of June several armed men attacked the principal guard-house of the town, but were repulsed. Another party attacked a second guard-house, but were likewise unsuccessful. At the same time several isolated carbineers were stabbed. The disturbance recommenced on the following morning, and continued during the day. When the steam-packet *Giorgio* sailed at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of July, the firing of musketry was still heard. The gates were closed, the inhabitants were in consternation, and the shops were shut. The insurgents who were taken prisoners were instantly shot in the streets. A detachment of troops of the line, who were stationed on the square, having received some shots from the windows of a house, took possession of the house, in which they found ten individuals, three of whom were bayonetted, and the other seven shot. An artillery officer, who was attacked in the streets, having captured one of his assailants, handed him over to the soldiers, and he was shot on the spot.

The following version is given of the Neapolitan disturbances:—"On the 30th of June, the merchant steamer the *Cagliari*, which had left Genoa for Sardinia and Tunis, having on board forty passengers, for the most part belonging to the late Anglo-Italian Legion, and which had regular papers for Tunis, had been directed upon Naples. The steamer had several cases of arms on board, bearing to be destined for Tunis. The vessel arrived at a locality the name of which is not given (we now know it to be Ponza); the passengers landed and attacked the small garrison of a prison, and liberated the prisoners; they then put on board the vessel, and landed again near Naples. The despatch adds that two Neapolitan frigates captured the steamer, and that the insurgents were hotly pursued by the troops. Naples was calm." Another account says that the *Cagliari* had an immense red flag flying by the side of the Sardinian national ensign, and that the inhabitants of the place where the adventurers landed remained perfectly calm, being attached to the government.

A telegraphic despatch from Naples of the 3rd announces that the insurrection had then been completely put down at all points. Engagements had taken place on the frontier of Calabria, between the insurgents and the royal troops. In the first, it is said, the insurgents had a hundred men killed, and in the second thirty. The Neapolitan steam-frigates *Amalia*, *Roberto Ruggiero*, and *Vesuvio* have received orders to continue cruising off the coast.

##### SWEDEN.

The measures proposed by the Government of Sweden ostensibly in favour of religious liberty have given rise to very animated discussions in the Chamber of the nobles and that of the clergy in the Swedish Diet. It appears that the Government proposal is to abolish the penalty of banishment imposed by the existing law upon every clergyman who apostatises from the established religion, but to substitute fine and imprisonment. Parents who abandon the established Lutheran faith are still to be obliged to educate their children in that religion. Dissenting worship is tolerated, but every one who succeeds "by fallacious means" in effecting the conversion of a member of the Lutheran Church is to be punished with fine and imprisonment. Penalties more or less stringent are provided for heretical doctrine on the part of ministers of the Church. It does not seem as if "religious liberty" would gain much by this law.

## AMERICA.

Advices from Washington report that, upon the return of Mr. Bowlin, the President will take active measures for the settlement of difficulties with New Granada. The general feeling in the States is urging the administration to re-open the Nicaraguan route.

General Scott has been called to Washington by the President, to perfect the arrangement for the despatch of troops to Utah, which were in motion.

The Hon. William Reid, minister to China, who was entertained at dinner, on the 22nd June, at Philadelphia, ridiculed what is considered diplomacy, and said:—

A character for diplomatic skill does a man harm. I am in no danger of suffering in this way, for there has been paid to me by some who have criticised my appointment what I cannot but suspect was an unintentional compliment in being described as one "wholly without diplomatic experience," which I admit freely, "a specimen of a natural curiosity known the world over as a Philadelphia lawyer, and with some share of tact, shrewdness, and common sense." Now, it seems to me the point of the praise, if such was meant, lies in this last attribute, for, after all, gentlemen, it is "common sense" enlightening a loyal American heart, which must guide me now. China is a place where the homely quality called "mother wit" is very much in requisition. One approaches Chinese diplomacy very much as the navigator approaches the Chinese coasta. . . . I have a suspicion there is more danger from too many treaties than too few, especially of undertaking to regulate other people's concerns. Let me not, either here or elsewhere, be understood as saying that from the legitimate communion and sympathies of the civilised nations of the world with regard to China the United States should stand coldly aloof; almost every practical question to be there determined has relations to others besides ourselves. We have nothing to ask that others may not share, but we choose to ask it in our own way, and in our own good time.

The contest continues to rage in Kansas, and the elections are adverse to the Free State party.

A terrific hail storm visited Washington on the 21st ult., and it is feared that the crops are much injured along its course, if not entirely ruined.

Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 6th of June report continued preparations for defence. The United States' Minister had, it is said, remonstrated against the manner in which Crabbe and his Filibusters were executed at Sonora.

## PERSIA.

Intelligence from Mohammerah to the 17th May reports the complete and successful evacuation of that post on the 16th. Preparations were not begun until the 9th; on the 16th the whole force, comprising 5,000 men, 800 horses, 700 camp-mules, a horde of camp-followers, the material, and all the camp-equipage, were embarked. It has been arranged that the Arabs should hold the place, and carry on the government conjointly with Persian agents, and that the war-steamer, *Clive* and *Falkland* shall remain at anchor there, until the terms of the treaty are executed.

Sir James Outram went to Bagdad on the 23rd to confer with Mr. Murray; and both were still there on the 25th.

## INDIA.

The *Times* publishes letters from Lahore, dated 14th, 15th, and 16th May. They represent the British at that station as being in a state of great excitement and anxiety. The troops were paraded on the 13th; the Sepoys were ordered to pile their arms, the cavalry to throw their swords on the ground and march to the rear; and that they obeyed was a matter of "astonishment and satisfaction to all the English." "Our communication with the provinces beyond Umballa is cut off." Three hundred of the Sepoys got off to Ferozepore; but they are said to have been punished by some Punjabis on the road. At Ferozepore, the 10th Light Cavalry stuck to the British; the 72nd Native Infantry laid down their arms; the 45th were cut to pieces. The insurgents burned nine bungalows and a church; but all the Europeans were safe. The same letters mention that "there were evident signs of mutiny at Umballa," though "all was quiet" at a later date. An extremely confused account represents Umritsir as being in the hands of somebody, but whether of the 300 that escaped from Lahore, or of the insurgents they were to join, appears not.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Poet Beranger has been suffering for some time past from severe illness, and is in a state as to leave hardly a hope of his recovery.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin, in its sitting of the 29th ult., voted the bill for piercing a tunnel through Mount Cenio by a majority of 98 to 28.

Some disturbances have broken out in the South of Spain, but they appear to have been without importance, and were energetically suppressed.

The report that the English Government, in consequence of the rebellion in Bengal, has asked France to send more troops to China, is denied by a French paper.

The *Moniteur Viticole* reports that from 1,000 to 1,200 casks of drugged wine have been seized in the warehouses of one of the leading firms of Bordeaux. The affair has produced a great sensation in the town.

A dispute has arisen in the new Parliament of Victoria, as to whether the proceedings of the respective houses should be opened each day with prayer. The proposal was negatived in the Lower House, but carried in the Upper House by the casting-vote of the President.

A letter from Hong Kong, of May 10, states that Sir John Bowring and M. de Bourboulon, the French minister, were to leave for Singapore at the begin-

ning of the summer, to meet Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. No important operations were to be undertaken before the arrival of the ambassadors of the two great powers.

The expedition up the Nile, consisting of French, Germans, and Englishmen, has been obliged to return, owing to the dissensions between one of the Nubian chiefs and the explorers. The latter penetrated as far as Amboukoul. The results of their journey, in a scientific point of view, are said to be very meagre, and to consist only of confirmation of facts already published by previous travellers.

The "Maid of Saragossa" died last month, at Cueta. Augustina Zaragoza, when very young, distinguished herself greatly in the memorable siege of Saragossa by assisting the artillerymen in the very thickest of the fight in firing on the French. For her services on this occasion she was made a sub-lieutenant of infantry in the Spanish army, and received several decorations.

We learn from Odessa that the Governor of New Russia had received orders from St. Petersburg to fix the end of June as the latest term allowed the foreign traders at Sebastopol to settle their affairs. The American company which has undertaken to raise the ships in the harbour of Sebastopol is actively carrying on its operations, and with good success.

Dissensions have broken out again at Jaffa about the use of the Gregorian calendar. The patriarch there has issued a circular to notify that the Greek Catholics must henceforth observe the Gregorian calendar. The patriarch in this matter has the support of the French Consul, M. Philibert, whilst the Russian agents labour to make proselytes to the cause of the calendar of Julian.

A Jew at Tunis having been insulted by the Moors, and having replied with blasphemies against the religion of Mohammed, was thrown into prison, and was afterwards beheaded, and his corpse abandoned to the insults of the mob. The consuls unanimously protested against these outrages, and Mr. Crowe, the English vice-consul, has arrived at Marsailles, the bearer of a protest against the conduct of the Bey.

## HORRIBLE SCENES AMONG THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.

The American *Spirit of Missions* publishes letters from Bishop Boone, of the Episcopal Church of the United States, in which a most harrowing account is given of scenes which are reported to have taken place among the rebel chiefs in the city of Nankin. The authorities for the statements are two foreigners, and a Chinese youth, who are represented to have left recently the "Celestial City." It is to the effect that the kings, or chiefs, have been slaughtering one another, until there is only one, Tai-Ping-Wong, and an assistant chief left; and that some 30,000 of the adherents of Yang—the "Eastern King" (who styled himself the Holy Ghost)—were butchered in cold blood, after their leader was decapitated. We would gladly think that this intelligence is untrue or exaggerated; but the evidence collected by Dr. Bridgeman, and the Rev. Robert Nelson of Shanghai, appears to be very strong. The two foreigners, who were Europeans, were separately examined, and exhibited a minute and intimate knowledge of Nankin and its neighbourhood, which Dr. Bridgeman could test in many points from personal observation; and their accounts of a number of recent facts tallied with those reports received from independent sources.

Their report is to the effect, that a jealousy having sprung up between Tai-Ping-Wong, the head of the whole movement, and Yang, or the Eastern King, Yang was treacherously seized and decapitated, and the whole of his followers were afterwards cruelly put to death. Immediately after his execution, the principal of the officers and men were induced to go in and be disarmed, and then, to the number of 6,000, they were crammed into two large walled enclosures or apartment, two stories high, of the palace; those of the highest rank in one, and the remainder in the other, and there secured. The next day, the doors and windows of these apartments being forced in, the unfortunate inmates were slaughtered, *en masse*, with all the implements of destruction which could be gotten. Fire-pots—small jars, very commonly used in fighting by the Chinese, filled with explosive materials of the most offensive smell—were thrown in upon them; and guns, spears, knives, were all used to do the deadly work, until human blood was up to the knees in depth, and the dense masses of mangled bodies were past all description. The officers and men, on one side, made all possible resistance, and some even got upon the house-top, and fought until all the tiles on the roof were exhausted. On the other side they seemed panic-stricken, and made no opposition to their murderers. When dead, they were all stripped of their clothing, and as soon after as might be, their bodies were carried out to an open space, not far from the palace. The palace of the "Eastern King" was plundered of all its rich adornments of gold and silver, silk and satin, which they described as truly magnificent. Among these ornaments they mention particularly a golden lion, weighing some fifty pounds, a golden bell, and many other things of exceeding richness and splendour, among the garments of the Eastern King. When this pillaging was done, the building was destroyed, to leave no trace of the greatness of Yang-Siu-Tsing. But these atrocities were only the beginning of the work. The city gates having been closed, that none of his followers should escape, systematic search was made for them from day to day, from week to week, until all who had "eaten of the rice of Yang" were hunted out and exterminated.

This "Reign of Terror" lasted about two months, during which, not only the fighting men, but the aged, the lame, the blind, women, children, and infants at the breast, were all unmercifully butchered. These men mentioned the horrid spectacles they witnessed, of blind and lame dragged to their fate, and of women with their children in their arms, and others hanging to their clothes, all beheaded in their turn, with many more barbarities too horrible to tell. Their estimate of the whole number thus destroyed is over 30,000; and they speak of afterwards having seen those masses of dead on the ground above mentioned, in the vicinity of the palace of Tai-Ping-Wong.

After these horrible scenes, a number of the other chiefs were made away with, and no leader of the movement was left in Nankin, except Tai-Ping-Wong. One of the kings had fled immediately after the death of Yang-Siu-Tsing, and had returned to attack the city. The great "porcelain tower of Nankin," so celebrated in Chinese architecture, was destroyed at this crisis—it was supposed by order of Tai-Ping-Wong, lest this king should take it, and make use of it against the city.—*News of the Churches.*

## THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.

The trial of Miss Madeleine Smith for the murder, on the 23rd March last, of her lover Emile L'Angelier, by poison, was opened at Edinburgh yesterday week. The case has excited great interest all over the country, chiefly because the parties were both in a respectable position, and because the exact relations between the lady and her lover are shrouded in mystery. The trial has continued *de die in diem* since it began. There were eighty witnesses for the prosecution alone. The court on Tuesday, and on each succeeding day, was crowded with an eager audience and a very large bar; but few ladies were present. The Lord-Advocate and the Solicitor-General appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Inglis, Dean of Faculty, for the defence. The appearance and bearing of the prisoner have been thus described:—

Madeleine Smith, or Madeleine Hamilton Smith, the prisoner, a very young lady of short stature and slight form, with features sharp and prominent, and restless and sparkling eyes, stepped up the stair into the dock with all the buoyancy with which she might have entered the box of a theatre. During the whole day she maintained a firm and unmoved appearance, her keen and animated expression and healthful complexion evincing how little, outwardly at least, she had suffered by the period of her imprisonment and the horror of her situation. Though on once looking round a dark veil was thrown over her face, the interest she took in the proceedings was yet evident. Her head never sank for a moment, and she even seemed to scan the witnesses with a scrutinising glance. Her perfect self-possession, indeed, could only be accounted for either by a proud consciousness of innocence, or by her possessing an almost unparalleled amount of self-control. She even sometimes smiled with all the air and grace of a young lady in the drawing-room, as her agents came forward at intervals to communicate with her. She was dressed simply yet elegantly. She wore a brown silk dress with black silk cloak, and a small straw bonnet trimmed with white riband of the fashionable shape, exposing the whole front of the head. She had lavender-coloured gloves, and white cambric handkerchief, a silver-topped smelling-bottle in her hand, which she never used, and a wrapper thrown over her knee. Altogether, she had a most attractive appearance, and her very aspect and demeanour seemed to advocate her cause.

The indictment charged three attempts at murder against Miss Smith—the last, on the 22nd or 23rd March, being fatal; and it charged that the poison was administered in the house of the prisoner's father at Glasgow. Miss Smith, in a low but firm tone, pleaded "Not guilty." We give some of the facts so far as they have been disclosed in the proceedings. Mrs. Jenkins, in whose house L'Angelier lodged, described with much detail the symptoms of L'Angelier's illness on three separate occasions—violent vomiting, burning thirst, and chilliness. She stated that L'Angelier had been summoned by letter from the Bridge of Allan to Glasgow on the 22nd March; that he went out that night, staid late, and returned home in great suffering. She applied remedies; sent for a medical man, and for a Miss Perry at the request of L'Angelier. Before Miss Perry could arrive, L'Angelier died. When she came, she kissed his forehead several times, and cried violently. L'Angelier was engaged in a merchant's office, and one of the witnesses, Mr. Stevenson, a fellow-clerk, deposed that he found the following letter in the pocket of L'Angelier's waistcoat:—

Why, my beloved, did you not come to me? Oh, beloved, are you ill? Come to me, sweet one. I waited and waited for you, but you came not. I shall wait again on you to-morrow night, same hour and arrangement. Do come, sweet love—my own sweet love of a sweetheart. Come, beloved, and clasp me to your heart; come, and we shall be happy. A kiss, fond love. Adieu, with tender embraces. Ever believe me to be your dear fond.

MINI.

"Mini," it is admitted, was Miss Smith. Some three hundred letters, including many of Miss Smith's and Miss Perry's, were found in the deceased's repositories.

Medical witnesses proved that a *post mortem* examination of the body yielded eighty-eight grains of arsenic; and that the symptoms attending the death were consistent with death by poison.

Mr. Auguste Vauvente de Meau, chancellor to the French Consul in Glasgow, proved the intimacy which existed between L'Angelier and Miss Smith. He told L'Angelier of a report that Miss Smith was about to be married to another person: L'Angelier said it must be false—he had documents in his pos-

session which would at least forbid the banns. M. de Mean saw Miss Smith shortly after deceased's death, when she denied having seen L'Angelier on the Sunday evening. He questioned her about the letter received by deceased at Bridge of Allan, on account of which he had come home, and asked her how she could explain it, she being engaged to another man? She said she had made the appointment for Saturday evening, which he did not keep; and her purpose in writing to him was to try to get back her letters. In cross-examination, witness stated that deceased had once become suddenly sick after taking a long walk with him at Helensburgh; that he had spoken of having had cholera; that he was in the habit of taking laudanum, and had once had a conversation with witness as to the probability of taking arsenic without dangerous consequences.

Miss Smith's "declaration," put in and read, seems very straightforward. She admits that she had agreed to marry L'Angelier. She denied that she saw L'Angelier for three weeks before his death. The last time she spoke to him was out of her bedroom window. The last note she wrote to him was on the 20th March. In that note she asked him to come to her window on the 21st. He did not come, she says, either on that night or the following night, Sunday. Once she gave him a cup of cocoa from her window, but he barely tasted it. She was herself drinking cocoa at the time. She had bought arsenic for cosmetic purposes. "I never administered or caused to be administered to M. L'Angelier arsenic or anything injurious."

Miss Mary Buchanan was present once when Miss Smith purchased arsenic. In cross-examination, she said she remembered their reading at school of the Styrian peasants taking arsenic to give them breath in climbing, and to improve their complexion. The purchase of arsenic was very openly made.

Mr. William Harper Minnock deposed that he was engaged to be married to Miss Smith. He had no idea that she was engaged to be married to any other person. Miss Smith left home on the 26th March. Mr. Smith told him that his daughter had left the house on account of some old love affair. With her brother he went to seek her, and found her in the steam-boat going to Rowley. They returned to Glasgow.

On Friday Christina Haggart, a servant of Mr. Smith, deposed to clandestine interviews between Miss Smith and L'Angelier at the back area-door. She heard no one come into the house on the night of Sunday the 22nd March. Two witnesses had seen the deceased about nine on Sunday night, going in a direction which might lead to Blythswood-square. A constable on the beat had seen him once or twice near the house, but not on the Sunday night. Mr. and Mrs. Towers, Portobello, had been visited by the deceased on the 16th of March; when he said he had lately taken some cocoa and coffee which had disagreed with him, and he thought he had been poisoned. Mary Arthur Perry had been a confidant of L'Angelier in his secret attachment, and knew of its progress and interruptions. On the 9th of March he said to witness, "I can't think why I was so unwell after getting that coffee and chocolate from her." She understood him to mean from prisoner. He said, "It is a perfect infatuation I have for her; if she were to poison me I would forgive her." Witness said, "What motive could she have to do you harm?" He said, "Perhaps she might not be sorry to get rid of me." Witness did not think, however, there was a serious suspicion on his mind.

I never saw him again alive. He said to me that he had once offered to Miss Smith to discontinue the engagement, but she objected to it then. She wished afterwards that their letters and photographs should be returned to each other. He had offered to return her letters to her father. I received a message on the 23rd of March, about ten, that M. L'Angelier was very ill. I went about mid-day and found him dead. I called on Mrs. Smith, and intimated the death to her. I saw the prisoner, but did not intimate it to her. She recognised me and shook hands, and asked me to walk into the drawing-room. I asked to see Mrs. Smith privately, and said that Miss Smith would become acquainted with the object of my message. I never had seen Mrs. Smith before. I knew Mr. Philpott. I had a warm friendship for M. L'Angelier, and thought him a strictly moral—indeed, a religious—man. He was very regular in attendance at church. I was very much agitated, and startled to find him dead. In cross-examination witness identified letters shown as being from her to L'Angelier. We had corresponded at intervals for the last two years. He used to address me as "Dear Mary," or "My dear Mary," but never "Dearest Mary." His second illness he called jaundice, and a bilious attack. It was some time prior to March that he told me of the proposals to discontinue the engagement. It might have been about the end of March. He imagined she seemed to be getting cool, and if she wished to break it off he would accede to her wishes. At that time she did not wish to discontinue it. He spoke of this as having happened some time before. It was after that she proposed a return of her letters, and when he offered to return letters through her father. I understood this to be a consent on his part to give up the engagement.

A debate arose as to the admission of the voluminous correspondence founded on; which was objected to for the prisoner on various grounds; but the Court overruled the objection.

On Saturday the chief part of the sitting was occupied in reading extracts from the correspondence, which was of the most endearing nature on the part of the lady. They were variously commended "My own darling Husband," "My own, my beloved Emilie," "Darling Emilie," "My sweet beloved and dearest Emilie," &c., &c.; one of them is signed "Mini L'Angelier," and another concluded, "From thy own ever devoted and loving wife, thine for ever,

Mini." From one dated February, 1857, we make the following extract:—

I felt truly astonished to have my letter returned to me, but it will be the last you will have an opportunity of returning. When you are not pleased with the letters I send you, and if there is a coolness on both sides, then our engagement had better be broken off. You much annoyed me on Saturday by coming so near me; and I think we had better be strangers in future. I trust to your honour not to expose me, and I trust you will return my letters. C. H. will get the parcel from you, and on Friday night I will send you all your letters. You may be astonished at my sudden change, but the reason is that I have felt a coolness towards you. My love for you has ceased. I did once love you very dearly and fondly, but my love for you has gone. I might have gone on and become your wife, but I would only be miserable. It has cost me much pain and many sleepless nights to tell you this. I know you will never injure the character of one you so tenderly loved. I know you have the honour of a gentleman, and I know when I ask you that you will reply—Adieu.

In a subsequent letter she says—

Monday Night. Emilie, I have just had your note. Emilie, for the love you once had for me, do nothing till I see you—for God's sake do not bring your once loved Mini to an open shame. Emilie, I have deceived you. I have deceived my mother. God knows she did not boast of anything I had said of you—for she, poor woman, thought I had broken off with you last winter. I deceived you by telling you she still knew of our engagement. She did not. This I now confess—and as for wishing for any engagement with another, I do not fancy she ever thought of it. Emilie write to no one, to papa or any other. Oh, do not, till I see you on Wednesday night—be at the Hamiltons' at twelve, and I shall open my shutter, and when you come to the area gate I shall see you. It would break my mother's heart. Oh, Emilie, be not harsh to me. I am the most guilty miserable wretch on the face of the earth. Emilie, do not drive me to death. When I ceased to love you believe it was not to love another. I am free from all engagement at present. Emilie, for God's sake, do not send my letters to papa. It will be an open rupture.

Other letters of the same kind with still more imploring supplications were read. In one of them (without date) the writer expressed her sorrow that L'Angelier had been ill, and the following words occurred in it:—

I think you got sick with so long wanting food, and going about so late, so the next time we meet, I think I shall make you eat a loaf of bread. I cannot sit up as I used to do, but I am taking some stuff to make the colour come again.

In a letter posted 27th February, 1857, she tells her lover that she and her family were going to the Bridge of Allan for a fortnight, about the 10th of March; and in letters 115 and 117, she entreats him not to come there until she and her friends have returned. Letter 119 was a letter from L'Angelier to the prisoner, telling her he had heard of her visiting Mr. Minnock, and going about with him.

"Mini," it went on, "I insist on having an explicit answer to the question you avoided in my last. If you avoid answering it this time, I must find some other means of coming to the truth. If not answered in a satisfactory manner, you must not expect me to answer you personally or meet you when you come home."

Letter 121 was apparently a reply from the prisoner to the foregoing letter.

"My dear little, beloved, and sweet pet,—I have only been in M.'s house," she says, "once this week, and then I was sent a message because M.—could not go herself. Believe nothing you hear till I tell you myself. You will know all when we meet. Come up Main-street to-morrow morning."

Letters 123 and 125 were written by the prisoner from the Bridge of Allan to L'Angelier. The second of them is dated March 13, 1857, and says—

I think we shall be home by Tuesday, and will let you know when we shall have another sweet interview, when I shall be pressed to your heart, and have sweet tender embraces. I am longing to see you, sweet love of my heart, my own sweet love.—MINI.

Letter 131 was written by the prisoner to Mr. William Minnock, and its postmark was 16th March, Stirling. She addressed him as "My dearest William," expresses great regret at his departure from Stirling, which has made her sad and dull, and reminds him of a sweet walk they had together at Dunblane, "a walk that fixed the date of the day when we began our new and happy life." "My whole aim in life," she adds, "will be to please and study you." Letter 149 was the one (given above) which was found in L'Angelier's vest pocket.

The trial was resumed on Monday. The judges decided to reject the evidence of the deceased's memorandum book, and no further evidence of importance was offered for the Crown.

Thirty-one witnesses were examined for the defence. Robert Baker resided with deceased in Edinburgh in 1851, when he was very low-spirited about a disappointment in love, and once threatened to throw himself out of the window, and another time spoke of throwing himself off the pier. Several witnesses from Dundee stated that on one occasion, on hearing of the marriage of a lady he had been in love with, he took up a large knife from the counter and threatened to stab himself; that he several times threatened or spoke of self-destruction by different means; and that he had once spoken of giving some horses arsenic while in France, to give them wind for their journey, and, when asked if he was not afraid to do so, said, "So far from that, I have taken it myself." He said he took it to relieve pain. He had also been seen to take poppy seed in considerable quantities. To one witness he had spoken of using arsenic regularly. To Alexander Millar, of Glasgow, he had once said that he thought it no sin for a person to take his own life and thus get out of the world if he could not be happy in this. Witness said deceased had frequently severe bowel complaints.

Janet Christie had heard deceased, and Agnes M'Millan had heard prisoner speak of using arsenic for the complexion, and several druggists deposed to having been on occasions asked for it for that purpose. William Roberts and Charles Baird spoke to occasions on which deceased had been taken very suddenly and severely ill with vomiting and purging.

Several witnesses deposed to deceased being somewhat untruthful as well as boastful. Charles Adam, druggist, of Coatbridge, deposed to a person of appearance like deceased purchasing laudanum at his shop on a Sunday afternoon, about the end of March. James Dickson, druggist, of Baillieston, on the way from Coatbridge to Glasgow, spoke of a person extremely like the photograph of deceased coming in on a Sunday about the same time, complaining of bowel complaint, and getting laudanum. Miss Kirk, daughter of a druggist in Gallowgate, Glasgow, deposed to giving medicine on Sunday evening to a person strikingly like the photograph, but did not remember what it was. It was not arsenic. Witnesses deposed to the wide circulation of an article in *Chambers' Journal*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, &c., in which the use of arsenic as a cosmetic is spoken of.

Letters of the prisoner were put in, in which she remonstrated with deceased against his threat of suicide.

Doctor Paterson, of Leith, had attended seven cases of suicide by arsenic, in which the suicides, except one who confessed after recovery, denied to the last having taken poison. Two storekeepers of manufacturing chymists spoke to the extensive use of arsenic in their premises, and the possibility of its abstraction.

Janet Smith, youngest sister of prisoner, deposed to going to bed with her on Sunday, the 22nd of March, and their rising together.

Dr. Lawrie, of Glasgow, and Dr. Douglas M'Lagan, of Edinburgh, spoke to the possibility of putting arsenic in water and laving it about the face without injurious results. This closed the case for the defence.

#### THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LEWISHAM.

In our last we mentioned that an inquiry into this terrible accident by which eleven persons were killed and forty or more wounded had been commenced at the Greenwich police-court before Mr. Traill; the driver and stoker of the train that caused the collision being taken into custody. The guard of the Beckenham train admitted that he saw the distant signal at "danger" just after they had passed Blackheath. "If a proper look out had been kept," he added, "these lights ought to have been seen long before by the driver and fireman." The station-master at Blackheath swore that his signalman, at the moment of the Beckenham train leaving Blackheath, at 10:34, said "All clear up, sir," and that when he examined his signal-book immediately afterwards, the signal "All clear up, 10:48," was entered. He admitted that when he examined the indicator it showed "Stop all up," and thus proved one of two things, either that the "All cleared up" had not been received, or that Lewisham had acknowledged the departure of the 9:30 train. The station-master at Lewisham swore that the Strood train arrived at Lewisham at 10:40 and that he stopped it in obedience to the telegraph, the indicator showing "Stop all up" from Lewisham:—

The collision took place at 10:55. The semaphore and distant signals were at "danger;" the whole of the line was stopping, and the 9:30 train, on approaching the station, had the same signals against them which had brought up the 9:15 train. I first became aware of the approach of the 9:30 train by seeing it dart under the bridge, the engine having two white lights in front of it. I do not know of any telegraph signal being received from Blackheath between the time of the 9:15 train stopping and the collision.

The under guard of the Beckenham train said:—

I saw the Lewisham junction signals when between the two bridges from Blackheath, and applied the break. The signal was red light. We were going at a good rate, what I should call "full swing." I also saw the station signal as well as the distant signal. Both were red lights. On seeing the distant signal it is our duty to stop outside the distant signal, but we could not do so on Sunday night, because we were going so fast.

Some important evidence was given on Thursday. Abbott and Bartram, the guards of the 9:30 train, stated that they saw the danger signals as the train approached Lewisham; they applied their break; if the driver had kept a proper look-out, he ought to have seen the signals in time to stop the train; but when the guards saw the lamps there was not such an interval between the two trains as was required to bring the 9:30 train to a stand. Mr. Chapman, the station-master at Blackheath, stated that the 9:30 train was allowed to pass Blackheath because the signalman there said the signal of "all clear" had been received from Lewisham. Mr. Chapman's evidence, and that of Mr. Nelson, the station-master at Lewisham, showed that the signalman at one station or the other, or both of them, by some mismanagement or neglect, had led to the sending forward of the second train when it should have been detained at Blackheath. These men, Griffiths and Wylde, were now therefore taken into custody on a charge of neglect of duty. Mr. Traill offered to take bail for the fireman, as it was admitted by a witness that the railway officials held the driver responsible for keeping a lookout.

At the sitting of the coroner's jury, on Friday, the evidence given was similar to that offered before the magistrate; but Mr. Nelson, the Lewisham station-master, explained more clearly the state of affairs at Lewisham just before the accident. He stated positively, that the dial in the signal-box at

his station stood at "Stop all up"—that, consequently, was the last signal sent to Blackheath. Wylde, the signalman, told him that he had received a signal from Blackheath of the arrival of the 9:30 train, but Wylde said he had sent no reply: if that was the case, the signalman at Blackheath should not have allowed the 9:30 train to proceed.

By direction of the company, photographs of the signals were taken by Mr. Beard, of King William-street, City, and were exhibited to the jury, showing that at Lewisham they were distinctly visible at distances greater than necessary for the driver to bring his train to a stand. One of the photographic views was taken from an engine at Blackheath, three-quarters of a mile; the other from an engine when at 300 yards east of Lewisham. In both views the distance "danger" signal was most clearly shown; and in one the guard Wiley, who ran back and waved his lamp, was most accurately represented.

On Saturday, at the Greenwich Police-court, Thomas Perry, engine driver, and Edward Wiffen, fireman, were brought before Mr. Traill, on remand from Thursday. The first witness called was George Hughes, the under-guard of the 9:15 train. He stated that it was the duty of Perry, the driver, to have his engine in hand, so that he might have stopped, supposing he had seen the tail-lamp of the train which was on before. The light was quite clear when he saw it—as clear as usual—neither less clear nor more clear than on ordinary occasions. Charley Wiley, the head guard of the 9:15 train, said, while walking to meet the 9:30 he had looked several times at the distance signal; it was then full on at danger, with a clear light; did not see anything the matter with it. Mr. Nelson, the station-master, said that the signal was full danger on. He saw Perry, the driver, on the engine, and said to him "How is this? How came you to pass the red light?" He replied, "Bad job, Mr. Nelson, I did not see it in time to pull up." He made no complaint of the lights being bad, or of not being put on.

Wylde and Griffiths, the signal porters of Blackheath and Lewisham stations, were remanded until Monday, Perry and Wiffen till Thursday.

At the Greenwich Police-court, on Monday, Wylde, the Lewisham signalman, was discharged from custody, but Griffiths, the other signalman, was committed for trial. Mr. Thompson, a special pleader, gave evidence that on Sunday night the telegraphic signals at Lewisham stood at "stop all up," and "all clear down."

I saw no signal given by Wylde or any other person. I saw two red lights, one above the other, at the Lewisham Junction. About the time the Beckenham train passed I saw the lower red light changed to green, and after it had passed the light was again changed to red. This was about five or six minutes before the collision. I looked at the dial at the moment of the change of lights named, expecting a change, and that the stationary train would move on. There was no change in the dial.

Wylde was then examined as a witness. He said—

When I heard the signal I knew it came from Blackheath by the striking of a bell, and not the gong. I looked at the dial, and sent the signal to Blackheath, "stop all up." I gave that signal at 10:32. The signal has never been altered since. On receiving the signal of two beats on the bell from Blackheath I gave no signal in reply. It was out of the rules to do so, the signal of "stop all up" having been already given.

All the prisoners will be examined to-morrow.

On Saturday morning another of the sufferers by the collision on the North Kent line, Mrs. Boycott, who was severely injured, expired in St. Thomas's Hospital. Mrs. Boycott was 56 years old.

#### THE BALLOT.

The adjourned meeting of the Ballot Society was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard; Mr. Whitehurst, the vice-president, in the chair. The chairman said he thought the agitation had not been without effect since the formation of the society in 1853. The greatest number that ever voted for the motion was 216, and on Tuesday night 189 members voted for the motion, while 24 paired in its favour, making with the two tellers 215, or within one of the greatest number ever attained. The majority was composed of 257 members, of whom, on the largest computation, not more than 50 were Liberals, so that the ministers were supported by the Tory party, and consented to keep power by their support, instead of that of the Liberals, which appeared to him to be a total abandonment of all those ties which keep parties together. But who are these fifty Liberals? They were not the representatives of popular constituencies, but principally belonged to the old Whig families. With respect to Lord John Russell's speech and the late city election, Mr. Whitehurst said that his lordship had sent to him to request as a personal favour that he would not exert himself against him, and considering the circumstances of the case, and especially the unfair manner in which Lord J. Russell had been treated, he agreed to vote for Lord J. Russell, if the noble lord would promise to give the ballot a fair consideration. But he would never again vote for him. A vote of thanks to the parliamentary supporters of the ballot was then proposed.

In the division on the Ballot Mr. Akroyd, Lord Althorp, Mr. Brown, Sir E. Buxton, Earl Grosvenor, Mr. Lowe, Sir A. Ramsay, and Mr. White voted with the majority. Sir James Graham and Mr. Gladstone were absent. Sir H. S. Keating, the new solicitor-general, and Mr. R. Osborne, seem to be almost the only members of Government who voted in its favour.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, July 8, 1857.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night the Government was defeated by a majority of four on Lord Kinnaird's motion that the Coalwhippers' Bill should be referred to a select committee. Other bills having been forwarded a stage, the house adjourned at seven o'clock.

#### THE BURIAL ACTS.

The House of Commons met at noon yesterday, and devoted some hours to the consideration in committee of various clauses in the Burial Bill. Sir W. JOLIFFE objected to some of its provisions. Mr. MASSEY said that the bill contained no new principle. Its object was to render easy the action of a very important law, which, on the whole, had been favourably received by the country. The adoption of the present measure would prevent the necessity for establishing new Boards of Health in localities where they were not really required, and by a permissive clause the guardians of the poor would have power to take a piece of ground in the neighbourhood of their workhouse, and form a burial ground for the interment of paupers.

On clause 2, Mr. KNIGHT proposed an amendment to enable the local Board of Health to assume the powers of a burial board, as the Town Councils can do. The amendment was agreed to by Sir G. GREY.

By clause 5, it was provided that boards of guardians might form themselves into burial boards and provide burial grounds for the interment of paupers. On the clause being put, Sir W. JOLIFFE moved that it should be expunged. Sir G. GREY said the clause was not compulsory, but merely permissive; he declined, however, to press it, and it was accordingly struck out.

On clause 16 Mr. KNIGHT proposed to omit the first four lines of the clause, his object being to take from the Secretary of State the power to make regulations for cemeteries throughout the country. Sir G. GREY thought the object of the hon. member would be met by inserting words limiting the power to commercial cemeteries. Mr. KNIGHT consented to this, and, on the motion of Sir G. Grey, the clause was modified to carry out the object. Mr. LOCKE KING then moved an amendment to the effect that, but one body should be buried in one grave in any burial place within the metropolitan districts. Rejected by 188 to 33.

The house resumed before the whole of the clauses were completed.

On resuming, at six o'clock, replying to Lord Elcho, Mr. WILSON stated that the present arrangements, under which the towns of Great Britain were being surveyed upon a ten-inch scale, were not, as at present advised, to undergo any modification.

In answer to a question from Mr. H. Berkeley, Lord PALMERSTON said that the British Government had sought, by every means in their power, to oppose the scheme of M. Lesseps for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez. The project was, in their opinion, a bubble, and the work altogether impracticable at any cost which promised a legitimate return from the undertaking.

#### THE IRISH VICE-ROYALTY.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved a resolution, enunciating the opinion that the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ought to be abolished.

Mr. MCULLAGH, who opposed the motion, moved the previous question. He admitted the total inutility of the Irish Viceroyalty, but refused to destroy even that fiction of administration until some substitute was provided.

Mr. WHITESIDE would be prepared to entertain a proposal for investing the functions of the Lord-Lieutenant in a Secretary of State. Sir W. SOMERVILLE briefly supported the motion. Mr. MAGUIRE designated the office of Lord-Lieutenant as "a worthless sham," and indulged in some caustic remarks at the expense of the Irish Court, but yet would not support the motion. Mr. HORSMAN, although no longer Irish Secretary, advocated the continuance of the Lord-Lieutenancy; and after some further discussion Lord PALMERSTON declined to vote for an abstract motion like that of Mr. Roebuck's, and sought to show that there was a wide difference between such a motion and the measure he supported in 1850, which provided new and efficient machinery in place of that which was to be destroyed. Mr. DISRAELI delivered a speech exhibiting a jealous attachment for ceremonies and pageants, and contending that there was a strict analogy between the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and that of Governor-General of India. This ended the debate; and the motion was lost by a majority of 151—266 to 115.

The SPEAKER announced that the election petitions for Newport, Taunton, and Portsmouth would not be proceeded with.

Sir C. NAPIER moved for some returns respecting the reserve steam fleet, and contended that in reality no such reserve was in existence. Sir C. WOOD admitted that the home squadron had been unexpectedly sent to China. The force could not be replaced except by asking Parliament for larger grants

of men and money, and the Government did not believe there was any emergency sufficient to justify that demand. The motion was then negatived without a division.

Mr. HANKEY moved that the house should adjourn. On a division the motion was carried by a majority of 140 to 54.

Yesterday the General Committee of Elections met at twelve o'clock, and proceeded to fix the following new election committees, which were appointed to meet on Friday next:

LAMBETH.—Mr. C. R. Colville, Mr. A. Matheson (Inverness), Viscount Sandon, Major Wortley, and Mr. Robert Ingham (chairman).

GALWAY.—Mr. J. C. Ewart (Liverpool), Mr. A. W. Kinglake, Lord Lovaine, Mr. H. G. Sturt, and Mr. G. Clive (chairman).

BATH.—Mr. J. Cheetham, Mr. J. S. Fitzgerald, Lord Galway, Sir H. Verney, and Mr. Horsman (chairman).

#### THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

EDINBURGH, Tuesday Night.

Amid the breathless silence and eager attention of a crowded court, the Lord Advocate spoke to-day for five hours, entering most minutely into the details of the very voluminous evidence. The Court then adjourned, but previously to doing so, the Dean of Faculty intimated that his speech for the defence would be as long as that for the prosecution. It is not now expected the Lord Justice-Clerk will address the jury before Thursday.

The *Edinburgh Daily Express* says:—Miss Smith continues to preserve the utmost cheerfulness and apparent unconcern, and chats familiarly with the officials attending her in prison and in the court cells. On Saturday evening, after the reading of the letters, her spirits seemed as good as ever, and she has more than once expressed her confidence of a verdict in her favour.

The *Assemble Nationale* is suspended for two months in consequence of an article upon the elections. The *Estafette* has received a warning.

It is believed that M. Darimon and M. Ollivier will take the oaths to the Constitution, but that General Cavaignac will refuse.

The latest news received from Italy announces that at Leghorn tranquillity has been restored. Among those arrested in Genoa is Savi, the editor of the republican *Italia e popolo*. Miss White, who had gone to Genoa as Mazzini's agent to stir up insurrection there, had been expelled by the police. There is now no doubt that the whole movement was planned in London.

The French war steam yacht *Reine Hortense* landed at Falmouth yesterday morning his Royal Highness Prince Napoleon and suite. The party at once left for the mining districts, and will proceed to Dublin.

Last night Mr. W. H. Russell read selections from his personal narrative of the Crimean war, in aid of the fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of Mr. Jerrold's family, at St. Martin's Hall. A very large audience assembled to listen to the modern Xenophon.

On Sunday evening, Margaret Greyson, one of the unfortunate passengers by the excursion train which was run into by a luggage train at Kirkby, on the night of the 27th ult., died from the effects of injuries she then received. The remainder of the sufferers are recovering nicely.

**THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE.—LIVERPOOL,** July 7.—The shipment of the *Niagara's* portion of the Transatlantic Telegraph cable is proceeding satisfactorily, under the active superintendence of Mr. Bright. About 320 tons of the cable have been put on board, being at the rate of 50 tons per day since the work commenced. To-morrow (Wednesday) it is intended to place four vessels on each side of the *Niagara*, when 100 tons per day will be placed on board. The *Niagara* is expected to be ready for sea by the 20th inst. With the cable and stores on board she will draw about 25ft. of water. The United States' paddle-steam frigate *Susquehanna*, which accompanies the *Niagara*, is expected in the Mersey on Saturday morning next from Cowes.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

To-day's market was very moderately supplied with English wheat—chiefly the refuse of Monday. On the whole, there was rather more business doing in most descriptions; but the demand was by no means active. In prices, we have no change to notice. This week's imports of foreign wheat amount to 6,040 quarters, and we had rather an extensive show of samples. The inquiry was wholly confined to small parcels for immediate consumption, at Monday's currency. There was a firm sale for barley at fully previous rates. We had a moderate inquiry for malt, at full quotations. The oat trade ruled very firm, at extreme rates. Beans and peas moved off steadily, at full prices. The flour trade ruled dull, and Norfolk qualities were offered at 4s per 280lbs.

#### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	510	—	880	—	650
Irish	—	—	—	1500	—
Foreign	6040	2720	—	3130	490 hhl. 770 sack.

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1857.

## SUMMARY.

POLITICAL events are once again beginning to affect the Funds, a sufficient proof that there exist considerable grounds for disquietude. England has a very serious Indian mutiny to deal with, which if it does not extend over our Eastern empire, will involve heavy expenses to put down. It is not surprising that all who have friends in India look forward with great anxiety to the arrival of the next overland mail. But events nearer home show the hollowness of that tranquillity which has been maintained in Europe for the last few months. The recent elections for the French Legislative Chambers have revealed to view the rottenness of the foundation on which the Imperial throne is based. The Emperor Napoleon can indeed boast of the subservience of a formidable and an ignorant peasantry. But neither of these elements of power have hitherto proved a match for Paris, when that city is seized with revolutionary longings. Paris is not content with the Imperial regime—that is the simple deduction from the supplemental elections of Monday, which resulted in the return a second time of Cavaignac, Darimon, and Ollivier—politicians who object to the present constitution as a whole rather than in detail, and have not yet taken the oath of allegiance. The return of these opposition candidates—an event no more than a day's wonder on this side the Channel—has revived old apprehensions in the French capital and rudely shaken the confidence felt in the stability of the Imperial dynasty. The agitations of the Paris Bourse are the expression of a fear that the protest couched in a vote at the polling-place may ere long take a more practical shape. Though Ministerial and Oppositionist may, as with us, wage harmless and beneficial warfare on the floor of the senate-house, Imperialist and Republican can fight only for supremacy. It is to be feared that if the new Legislative Chamber show signs of independence, its master will govern without it. A despotism like that of the Emperor Napoleon's cannot tolerate real freedom of discussion.

Italy also has once more given signs of uneasiness. Insurrectionary movements, evidently planned from a common centre, have taken place in Genoa, Leghorn, and Southern Italy, but have so entirely failed, as to appear more the despairing efforts of a miserable faction than the expression of a national movement. Blood has been shed in both the cities mentioned, and numerous prisoners taken. It does not appear that the insurgents had the least prospect of success; and from the utter failure of the conspiracy, the suspicion arises that its concoctors are to be looked for in Vienna rather than in London. In Naples the rising appears to have been more serious. There have been engagements between the insurgents and Royal troops in Calabria, which were not suppressed till some hundred of the latter were killed. Piedmont is the asylum of Italian liberty and exiled patriots. Yet it is in this very state that these mad theorists have raised the standard of revolt, as though with the express object of extinguishing the belief that Italians are capable of self-government. As the *Daily News* says:—"The sectarian spirit of those who persecute Piedmont with such inveterate malignity is disgraceful on the part of men who call themselves liberals. It is

an insanity of the heart as well as of the head. It is treason to the liberty and independence of Italy."

The House of Lords has had two discussions on the proposals for permitting the immigration of African Negroes into the West Indies—one on the scheme of our sugar planters, and the other on the contract sanctioned by the French Government for transporting 10,000 negroes from Whydah to the French colonies. Both Lord Brougham and the Earl of Shaftesbury spoke strongly against this proposed revival of the slave trade, and Lord Clarendon, though obliged to maintain official reserve, expressed some apprehension of the working of the French plan. If this Regis contract is carried out, we may, judging from the spirit of the Spanish and American press, witness a revival of the odious traffic which the Emperor of the French has little contemplated. It is to be hoped that the public opinion which has so effectually extinguished these dangerous schemes in England will find an echo in France.

The extraordinary trial of Miss Madeleine Smith before the Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary on charge of poisoning her lover, M. L'Angelier, has excited far more eager attention than any other event of the week. Though the Court has already sat seven days the case is not yet terminated. But the drift of the evidence warrants the conclusion that the accused is guiltless of the crime imputed to her, and that the death laid to her charge was self-inflicted.

Mansell, the murderer, whose case has for some months been bandied about from one court of law to another, was on Monday executed at Maidstone. Surely, after so long a respite of the unhappy criminal, this was one of those instances that called for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. But the Home Secretary seems to discharge his great responsibilities in this respect with an inconsistency totally inexplicable.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THREE bills on the subject of the Medical Profession! Shade of Hippocrates, whither are we tending? "We have a State religion," was the pertinent and fitting remark of Mr. Duncombe, "a State education, and now we are about to have State physic." Mr. Headlam, who is responsible for Bill (No. 1) is a barrister, of whom we wish to speak with all possible respect—but what special qualification he possesses for legislatively regulating the medical profession, unless it be a readiness to act as the organ of existing corporations and societies, we never could make out. Lord Elcho is an intelligent *dilettante* Scotch lord, somewhat of a bore, fond of hearing himself talk, and—do we do him wrong?—not insensible to the attractions of office. To him we are to assign Bill (No. 3). What has become of Bill (No. 2) seems to be a mystery. On Wednesday last the House was favoured with a full statement of the rival claims of the two competing measures—Mr. Headlam's, which would commit to existing medical colleges the election of a General Council of Medical Education and Registration, and Lord Elcho's, which would make that Council consist of nominees of the Government under the guidance of the President of the Board of Health. It is intelligible enough that the Scotch members who usually pull together, and who are never violently averse to an increase of Government patronage, should support Lord Elcho—but why the Irish members, as a body, should back Mr. Headlam, we are at a loss to divine. There was quite a scrimmage between them on Wednesday morning. No sooner had the hon. and learned member for Newcastle moved the second reading of his bill, than Mr. Crauford gave a host of good reasons for rejecting it. Mr. Duncombe in a humorous strain condemned both measures, and, to our thinking, mingled with his humour the soldest sense which was uttered upon the matter. Lord Elcho, seeing that his own bill which stood lower down in the list of the orders of the day, had very small chance of arriving at maturity in the ordinary course of proceedings, seized the opportunity of dragging it into debate—a somewhat irregular course which, we apprehend, the late Speaker would scarcely have countenanced. Mr. Cowper, on the part of the Government, objected to Mr. Headlam's machinery, and preferred Lord Elcho's, for the very sufficient reason, that when President of the Board of Health, he had himself proposed it in Select Committee. But the constitution of council, he said, was a mere matter of detail—the principle of the bill had reference to the proper legal qualification of medical practitioners, which, he contended, Mr. Headlam's measure did nothing to improve. Notwithstanding the right hon. gentleman's opposition, however, the second reading was carried by a majority of 225 to 78. The medical practitioners must have applied the whip pretty vigorously.

The Statute Law Commission underwent an ordeal of criticism on Thursday, at the hands of

Mr. Locke King, who moved an address to Her Majesty praying her to dispense with their further services. Certainly the Commission have been in being a great number of years, have received a vast aggregate amount of public money, and have hitherto produced little in return for it. But, let the public have patience! Is not their undertaking one of unexampled magnitude? Have they not now, waiting the convenience of Parliament, several bills which are "monuments of industry, learning, and great ability?" And are not the men who have drawn them "entitled to the gratitude of the country?" Such was the purport of Sir F. Kelly's defence of the Commission, of which he is a distinguished member. Mr. Baines, another member, testified to the high value of the labours in which the Commissioners are engaged. Lord John Russell was not satisfied—but he could not concur in taking so decisive a step as that recommended by the hon. member for Surrey. The motion was negatived—but the discussion will do good.

On a motion for going into Committee of Supply, the same evening, Mr. Hope brought before the House a magnificent plan of his for the erection of public offices, and throwing open the parks to the river—the only serious objection to which is that it would cost two or three millions sterling. The subject led by a very obvious transition to the filthy state of the Thames, and to the very pertinent inquiry what had become of the grand plan of metropolitan drainage which the Board of Works was to have actualised. Sir Benjamin Hall gave some information on this head. The "three eminent engineers" to whom he had referred the whole matter, were nearly ready to report, and when they did so, he intended to lay a copy of the document upon the table of the House, so that the country might see, and, no doubt, admire, the great scheme which had been submitted to the Government by the three Commissioners. All this may be very well—and, perhaps, experience showed it to be impossible for the Metropolitan Board of Works to carry out effectually and beneficially the Act of 1855. But that Act did not, so far as we remember, authorise Sir Benjamin Hall to take the work out of their hands, nor to appoint Commissioners to do it, nor to assume an authority greater than any of his predecessors in office ever ventured upon arrogating to themselves. Sir Benjamin's object, for aught we know, may be justifiable enough—but his method of arriving at it is more than questionable. And now that we have spoken our mind on this subject, let us go into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates!

The British Museum is the first item, and it is introduced by Lord John Russell, as one of the Trustees. The vote used to be moved by Sir Robert Inglis, who was the recognised organ of the Trustees in Parliament; but since his death, the duty has devolved on the noble lord. He prefaced his motion with an explanatory speech, in which he gave some account of the new and truly magnificent reading-room, and furnished the committee with some interesting statistical details. The usual, and, to some extent, reasonable complaints, were afterwards made by successive members, who were replied to by Lord John in a batch, after the stereotyped fashion. Then came the vote for the National Gallery, and an amusing debate introduced by Lord Elcho, on the Pisani Paul Veronese, for which Government have given 13,615*l*. Remarks began to get much more free than welcome, but were put a stop to at last by a clap-trap speech from Lord Palmerston. Two amendments were moved, but both were negatived by considerable majorities. The next item was 224,000*l*. for Harbours of Refuge, which brought up for comment the large expenditure on the works at Dover and Alderney. It turned out, after some damaging discussion, that these works were not to be regarded as Harbours of Refuge at all—that it was a misnomer so to designate them—that they were really harbours of military defence—but that they had been originally proposed to the committee under the more pacific name, in order not to attract the attention of neighbouring nations. Is this explanation, given by Sir C. Wood, an afterthought justificatory of egregious jobbing, or is it the truth? In either case, it strikes us as wanton waste supported by unblushing prevarication. The vote for Consular Establishments stirred up Mr. Wise, who, however, was pacified by a distinct pledge that he shall have a Select Committee of Inquiry on the subject next session; but Mr. Whiteside was not so easily quieted. He wanted to know what were the duties of the thirteen supernumerary interpreters on our establishment at Hong Kong, and described them as "young Englishmen learning the Chinese language." Lord Palmerston assailed the Irish barrister in a strain of *bardinage*, which provoked a good deal of laughter. But he met with his match. Mr. Whiteside is a master of tongue-fence, and he returned the noble lord blow for blow with a vigour which created quite a sensation.

The subject of immigration to Guiana, brought forward by Mr. Thomas Baring on Friday night, and replied to by Mr. Labouchere, we have treated more at length elsewhere. We pass on, therefore, to the proceedings of Monday night, when the Probate and Letters of Administration Bill was taken in committee. Matters proceeded smoothly enough until the committee arrived at the forty-fifth clause, which provides that probates and administration may be granted in common form by the district registrars when the personal effects of the deceased are under £1,500. Mr. Westhead moved an amendment to do away with this limitation, and to enable executors, or persons taking out letters of administration in district courts, to do so to any amount whatever. The argument was that machinery which is safe for £1,500. is safe for £100,000. To this argument the reply made by the Attorney-General was that professional men of high repute in London saw great danger in such an arrangement, an objection which Sir J. Trollope said, emanated from persons who were connected with the courts of London, and the whole tendency of whose testimony had been in favour of a system of centralisation. When the question came to division, it was submitted in the usual form "that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question." The ayes were 131—the noes 162—majority against the Government 31. The announcement was received with loud cheers. The Attorney-General said he should take another division upon the question of the insertion of the words proposed to be inserted by Mr. Westhead, for, said he, the conclusion at which the committee have unfortunately arrived will render the whole bill useless. This was putting on the screw—the whips too were frantic—but the result was still unfavourable—ayes 141—noes 139—majority against Government, 2. Lord Palmerston thereupon moved that the Chairman report progress. The noble lord, we suspect, is losing some portion of his control over his followers. These votes are ominous. Government, then, cannot do just as they please. We shall see. Meanwhile, a check like this, may abate insolent pretensions.

#### DULY ELECTED.

WHAT is "agency?" Is there such a thing, or is it only a fancy which occasionally misleads Election Committees to ill-natured conclusions? If there be such a thing what is it like? How may it be caught, and, when caught, how identified? We would gladly pay a reasonable fare to the place where it may be met with—on condition, that is, of being put within reach of a genuine, visible, tangible, substantial, cognizable, specimen of the kind. But, after all, we don't believe there is such a thing as "agency." It is merely a fabled monster, like the centaur, the dragon, or the sea serpent. There are people, no doubt, who still entertain an absurd notion that it may be found, if honestly searched for—but they are ignorant folk who have never studied the decisions of election committees, nor compared them with the evidence on which they rest. We who have, know very well that agency in elections is like the Mrs. Harris of Sarah Gamp—often heard of, but never seen—or, more like the invisible cat which haunts some households, and which is always charged with being the agent when mutton chops have mysteriously disappeared, or china vases are broken, or the tap of the beer barrel left running. "Agency" is always the wretch who has done things which it would be inconvenient to trace home—because it can walk into a committee-room, and stare full in a chairman's face, and yet not be detected.

The working of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act shows that what was difficult enough before, is now all but impossible. Under it you may prove bribery to any extent—but then you had much better have saved both your time and your money. Unless candidates and their committees deliberately show you their hand, where will you find "an agent" guilty of malpractice? The men you catch and are able to convict are not agents. Nobody employs them—they are volunteers. They open beershops—they pay for drink—they hire ruffians—they carry off voters—they give away an indefinite number of five pound notes—but they do it all on their own account. They had no instructions—at any rate, none that you can lay your hand upon. For all legal purposes, they are nonentities. They may turn the scale of an election. But what of that? In the eye of law, and of the tribunal which interprets the law, they are only phantoms, whose agency is no more to be recognised than that of the Flying Dutchman. Where they get their money from—why they should spend it so recklessly—and what effect their unlawful acts have had upon the return—are "nothing to nobody." In fact, in the trial of an election petition, it is the petitioner who is put on his defence. Everything which the law does, it does to thwart him—and over the door of each committee may be

placed this inscription—"No agency admitted here."

Have our readers waded through the evidence taken before the Rochdale Election Committee? Not the meagre outline reported in the daily journals, but the "minutes" as furnished by the short-hand writer. If any one of them has, we are willing to stake anything we possess upon the truth of our belief that he could not rise from the perusal of it without being quite satisfied that Sir Alexander Ramsay's seat was won for him by direct bribery and corrupt influence. But the committee before whom this evidence was taken have come to the conclusion that he was "duly elected." Their verdict, we must suppose, is to be accepted as legally right—but it is not the less certain that ninety-nine out of every hundred, after having mastered the evidence upon which it is founded, would unhesitatingly pronounce it morally wrong. The following are the resolutions to which the committee came:—"That Sir Alexander Ramsay was duly elected—that various acts of bribery had been sworn to by Abraham Rothwell, Mary Ann Hughes, Richard Hughes, Martin Daley, and others; but the evidence of the witnesses was so contradictory and unsatisfactory that the committee could place very little reliance upon it—that there was no evidence to show that the aforesaid bribery was committed with the knowledge or consent of the sitting member or his agents." Upon this finding we venture to make two or three observations.

The first idea which struck us when we read the report of the Rochdale Election Committee was its remarkable similarity, both in tone and structure, to the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the matter of Mr. Newall's petition, which disclosed an attempt to send away to New Orleans, Abraham Rothwell, a material witness to the Rochdale petitioners. There was in that instance, a manifest anxiety to smother what could not be denied. Peter Johnson, the man charged with the offence, although served with the Speaker's order, bolted and thereby confessed himself unable to meet the charge. The Committee confessed that the irresistible inference to be drawn from the evidence before them was, that Johnson had offered money to Rothwell to go out of the way, in order that he might avoid giving evidence before the Election Committee. But, the manner in which the evidence was given by the witnesses was so confused and unsatisfactory, that they hesitated to draw so obvious a conclusion—and so the unpleasant stir was hushed up. In the instance before us, too, the Committee report that various acts of bribery were sworn to by four witnesses—but that, on account of the contradictory and unsatisfactory nature of their evidence, little reliance was to be placed upon it. This is a convenient method of arriving at foregone conclusions. The question occurs, what would be a satisfactory manner of giving testimony where the gist of it runs counter to the bias of a Committee.

The untrustworthiness of the four witnesses above alluded to, must have been detected in the manner of the witnesses in the committee room, rather than in the matter of their depositions. So far from the substance of their testimony, as reported by the short-hand writer, having been contradictory, it seems to us to have been singularly consistent, to have hung most naturally together, and to have been corroborated by a great number and variety of incidental and indirect proofs. And this seems to have been the opinion, at bottom, of the committee themselves. For after seriously resolving that little reliance is to be placed on the sworn testimony of four persons, they go on to assume that the bribery to which these witnesses made oath, had actually been committed, but not "with the knowledge or consent of the sitting member or his agent." The public, however, will judge for themselves. It is clear enough from the evidence we have read, that a vast deal more corruption was astir than meets the eye. One catches distant glimpses of a deliberate plan, systematically carried out, to overbear by undue influences the genuine voice of the constituency. Of course, it was far too remote for the Committee to get sight of it, especially if they were disinclined to look that way. And so Sir Alexander Ramsay is declared to have been "duly elected."

That "the aforesaid bribery," as the Committee phrase it, "was not committed with the knowledge or consent of the sitting member or his agent," we can well believe. Indeed, we will do Sir Alexander the justice of supposing, that if he could have foreseen that his election for Rochdale could only have been carried by such means as he now, probably, has reason to think were freely and unscrupulously resorted to, he would not have consented to stand. And as to his legal "agent," he was, of course, and as a matter of prudent precaution, left in the dark. But there is more than one man in Roch-

dale, who could, if they had chosen, have drawn aside the veil, and revealed a machinery behind it which fully accounts for the unexpected result. Possibly, were they to disclose all the secrets of the last election, the reputation of some persons better known to the public than themselves, might receive some damage. But, for the present, darkness shrouds the deeds of darkness. Party triumphs are, no doubt, sweet—but it is for the future to declare whether they may not be purchased at too great a cost.

We cannot conclude without asking what security law can give, or does give, for the purity of elections. The last Act passed for the prevention of corrupt practices, whilst the provisions are more stringent than any preceding one, is more easily evaded, and much more laxly interpreted. The abomination is not to be put down by penal enactments—repressed at one place, it breaks forth in a dozen others. But every fresh illustration of the impotence of mere statutory severity in this matter, is but a new argument in favour of the Ballot. We can get rid of corruption only by diminishing its chances of success. As we cannot take it by assault, should we not try to starve it into surrender? We shall do so, when public opinion becomes pure enough to loathe the present system as intolerable. Not before. There is the true seat of the malady. The constituent bodies have become degenerate, and the House which represents them is not more virtuous than they. But a day of trial must come sooner or later—and nothing reveals political rottenness more surely or speedily than a season of commercial adversity. It is in the times of their trouble that nations, like individuals, "consider."

#### REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE

UNDER guise of more effectually suppressing the slave trade, a deputation of West India planters recently waited upon Lord Palmerston to recommend a scheme for promoting an extensive immigration from India, China, and Africa, into those colonies for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and other tropical products. The proposal is at first sight very plausible. Admitting—which we are not prepared to do—that there is an inadequate supply of labour in the West Indies, it is urged that only by providing sufficient hands to cultivate the soil can our colonists hope to compete with the slaveholders of the United States and Cuba. "Give us plenty of free labour," say the planters, "and we will beat slave-grown produce in the markets of the world. Let us have Coolie immigrants from India, Chinese from the Celestial Empire, and free Negroes from Africa, and we will grow sugar and cotton *ad libitum*, inflict a mortal blow on the slave trade, and better the condition of thousands of heathen, whose industry is a drug in their own country." It is further urged that treaties should be entered into with France and Spain for regulating the importation of free Negroes into their colonies, and thus displacing slaves by free labour in Cuba and other places. By this means it is alleged that the superiority of free labour in the cultivation of tropical products will become so manifest as to lead to the not distant extinction of slavery. Such is the gist of the proposal which the persuasive West India proprietors a few weeks since induced Lord Shaftesbury to recommend to the Premier, but which further consideration has induced that philanthropic nobleman to pronounce as "pernicious" to humanity.

Innocent as this new scheme may appear, its almost inevitable result would be the revival of a modified slave trade. Is this country prepared for such a result, after the struggles and sacrifices endured, in order that the hateful traffic might be once and for ever extinguished? Experience warns us to beware of such delusions. The west coast of Africa is by no means overpopulated, and the natives of that region are fully employed in industrial occupations. We have now a legitimate and ever-increasing commerce with Western Africa, to which beneficial agency we look for the gradual cessation of man-stealing and man-selling. Our readers will scarcely have forgotten the recent remarks of the experienced Dr. Livingston on this subject, who showed that slave-dealing had become a losing game, and that the chiefs now find it more profitable to cultivate the soil and engage in commercial pursuits. Revive a demand on an extensive scale for "free Negroes," and this promising prospect would be blighted. The old slave-trading agency would be revived in full vigour. There would be renewed wars among the interior tribes for the sake of the captives, native dealers in flesh and blood would reappear, and with them barracoons and all the hideous apparatus of a former day. Why is the incipient prosperity of Western Africa to be blasted for the sake of our sugar planters? Humanity has stronger claims than cheap sugar or cheap cotton. As Lord Shaftesbury says, the experiment of transferring "free Negroes" from

that region to the West Indies would be too "perilous."

Mr. Labouchere, we observe, is disposed "to assist the colonies to obtain a supply of labour in every legitimate way;" but the conditions he attaches to the boon are, if not impossible, sure to be set at nought. The law of humanity, he says, must not be violated: every man who engages himself must be a free agent; this immigration must not become the means of fostering a system of internal slavery in the country from which the labourers are proposed to be brought; their wants and comforts during the passage across the seas must be provided for; when they reach the colonies they must be free in every respect, and under no system of so-called apprenticeship or contracts must slavery be revived; lastly, a due proportion must be observed between the sexes, to avoid the frightful evils inseparable from the carrying of an exclusively male population to any British possession. The last condition is fatal to any considerable emigration from China to so great a distance as the West Indies; for the social habits and prejudices of the Chinese preclude the chance of obtaining a proper supply of women. The remaining market is India. Coolie immigration to the West Indies is no new thing, but has been in operation for ten or more years. From time to time we have heard of its lamentable results—of the sufferings and mortality of the middle passage, in spite of Government regulations\*—of the gradual decimation, almost extinction, of the wretched emigrants in an ungenial climate—of the demoralisation and heathenism brought in their train, and of the injury and heavy taxation endured by the free Negroes on their account. Coolie immigration may have answered in Mauritius under favourable circumstances, but it has proved a sad failure in Demerara.

Why is this? How comes it that the planters of the Mauritius have managed so well that they have cultivated sugar at a profit—"at a greater profit than by slave labour"—and that the Indian labourers have been enabled by the fruit of their industry to accumulate money in the island, or take it back with them to their native land? Partly because of the facilities and cheapness in obtaining Coolies from the Continent of Asia, and partly, no doubt, on account of the richness of the soil and a more industrious class of planters. If the West Indies, said Mr. Labouchere, had not enjoyed the same advantages as the Mauritius, it was "owing to their geographical position in relation to the source of the supply of labour not being so favourable."

But to keep in view the case of British Guiana—something like 100,000 labourers, Portuguese, Maltese, and Coolies, have been imported since emancipation, but still there is as much cry for labour as ever. Estates have gone out of cultivation, and the planters have come to the Home Government to ask leave to bring over "some portion of the fifty millions of savages lately discovered by Dr. Livingston in the interior of Africa." Yet while this country is called upon to sanction a modified form of slave-trade for the sake of Demerara planters, they have done their utmost to keep down the native population, and to discourage voluntary immigration. The Creoles are burdened with heavy taxes to pay the cost of bringing Coolies from Hong Kong to compete with themselves. "The Combined Court," remarked the Rev. W. G. Barrett, who has had personal and bitter experience in the case, in a letter recently inserted in our columns, "with its oppressive system of taxation, proclaims to the world that much as labour may be needed, the honest labourer shall have no rest for the sole of his foot in that scoundrel colony, British Guiana. Instead of being encouraged to develop the resources of that prolific country, such as rice, coffee, cotton, plantain fibre, &c., the moment a man steps out of the ranks and begins to cultivate the soil and to elevate himself above his previous condition, the action of the Legislature there is to tax such a man heavily for his presumption, and so drive him back to the ordinary estate-labour."

We are disposed to think that social revolution, rather than African labour, is needed by British Guiana. Instead of coming whining to the British Legislature, let the planters develop the whole resources of their fruitful soil, and not confine their attention to the growth of sugar. The information we have published from time to time (as recently as last week) shows that either from indolence or want of capital, they waste much of the natural wealth placed before them.

\* The *Oreole*, a Demerara paper, in a recent number, published the following:—"The ship *Merchantman* arrived on Wednesday last, in ninety days from Calcutta, with 260 Coolies, the deaths on board during her voyage having reached the fearful number of 113. Is this from disease over which the officers had no control? or is it the result of a want of due care? This is the third immigrant ship that has arrived within a few months under circumstances calculated to arouse a very painful interest."

A bankrupt and absentee proprietary will do no better in Guiana than in Ireland, and we expect that the one country will have to go through the experience that has at length led to the prosperity of the other. "Nothing pays and nothing prospers in British Guiana," says our correspondent, "because there is neither righteousness nor truth known in the land." However that may be, the British people are scarcely likely to sanction a scheme of African immigration, the utility of which is doubtful, but the consequences perilous to humanity.

### Spirit of the Press.

The mutiny in the Indian Army is discussed in the leading journals with an intelligence and fulness of information that promises to be serviceable to the rulers of Hindostan, if they will condescend to adopt the hints furnished them by political critics. There seems to be a general concurrence of belief that the revolt was nothing more than a mad military outbreak. In stating this conclusion the *Examiner* throws much light on the constitution and peculiarities of the Bengal Army, which is designated "an army of small aristocrats of caste."

The whole of this army is levied from a locality of comparatively narrow limits, the greater portion of it from the lately annexed kingdom of Oude and adjacent British provinces, constituting the very focus of pure Hinduism. Out of a population of 130 millions the whole Bengal regular army is probably levied from not above four or five millions, for we have to exclude from the field of enlistment all Bengal Proper, with its forty millions of unwarlike inhabitants, many other provinces, and everywhere the men of low caste.

Let the constitution of this army be compared with those of the armies of Madras and Bombay: in that of Madras there has been but one mutiny, and that fifty years since; in that of Bombay never one at all; whereas in the army of Bengal there have been at least half a dozen serious ones, ending with the wholesale murderous revolt which has just taken place. The armies of the two subordinate Presidencies, which amount to about the same number as that of the Bengal, are levied, instead of from a single nation, from no fewer than six, speaking as many distinct tongues. In the ranks of that of Bombay are even to be found black Jews and Nestorian Christians. In both are to be seen, side by side, the Brahmin and the outcast.

The armies of Madras and Bombay are levied for general service, but the army of Bengal for home service only. The first proceed on foreign service, as does any European force, but the latter must be solicited to volunteer as a matter of favour, and they do so, not by regiments, but by individuals, and very sparingly. In this respect, therefore, the Bengal army is but a militia.

But it may be asked what caste consists in. It consists simply in being irrationally fastidious and troublesome about what you eat and drink, when and where you eat, with whom you eat, and from whose hands you will accept food. It is difficult to imagine anything more incompatible than these senseless usages with the essentials of a soldier. What we do, then, when we recruit such men for an army, is to make a selection of the very parties who have the greatest amount of abhorrence for the omnivorous habits of the officers whom it is their first duty to respect and obey. We have not only selected the wrong men for our service, but when we have got them, we have pampered their pride, until the result is an armed force, sensitive about trifles, capricious, vain, ungovernable, and forming a combustible mass, ready to be ignited by the smallest accidental spark. Sometimes the ground of mutiny is an unreasonable pecuniary demand, for the Bengal sepoy, although ignorant and unwise enough in other matters, is often frugal, even to penury, and although his pay be double that of a day labourer, he will never lose an opportunity of asking for more, if there be the slightest chance of getting it. Then, the mutiny has sometimes been about the materials of a cap, and at present it respects the composition of a Minié cartridge, supposed to be greased with lard or cow tallow.

Missionary propagandism has been affirmed by some parties who were beating about for a reason, to be the cause of the present mutiny, but for this there is obviously not a shadow of foundation. Catholic missionaries have for 350 years been actively employed in the work of conversion, and Protestant missionaries for at least eighty, without ever producing disturbance or revolt, or even complaint. The Mahomedans worked hard to convert by circumcision and other unpleasant means, from the time of Mahomed of Ghuzni to that of Aurung Zeb, but excited thereby no insurrection. Almost in our own time, Tippoo was a mighty propagandist, but incurred no insurrection on that account. The assertion, then, is too absurd for refutation.

The truth is, that matter of caste apart, which is not the religion, but simply the social position of Hindus, they are tolerant or indifferent as to mere creeds, for a man may be of any religious opinions, or of no religion at all, which last is actually the case with many of the educated Hindus of the present time, and still be a good Hindu, providing always that he continue tolerably strict in public touching the observances of caste. What is called the Hindu religion, indeed, affords a wide scope for any latitude of opinion, for it embraces so many dogmas that it is hard to say what its essentials consist in. It is at all events tolerably gross. Thus, of the worshippers of their three principal deities, the greatest number are followers of the destroying power, the evil principle, or, as we should say, the devil, and the smallest, followers of the preserver, or good spirit, while the Creator has no worshippers at all.

The immigration scheme of the Demerara planters is supported by the *Times*, but opposed by the *Daily News* and the *Star*. After an examination of the subject the latter journal can only arrive at the conclusion that even under the best devised regulations, such a system of immigration would soon degenerate into a regularly organised slave-trade;

though, perhaps, of a somewhat milder character than it is at present. The *Daily News*, commenting on the Regis contract of the French Government, for the transportation of 10,000 Negroes from the West Coast of Africa to the French Antilles, states some facts which will throw light on its practical results:—

This trade in palm oil is, all things considered, one of the mercantile marvels of our age. It suits the purposes of the advocates of the projected modified slave trade to picture the negro as leading an useless, lazy, unproductive life in Africa. Nothing can be more unlike reality. Take for instance, the old seats of the slave trade in the Bight of Benin and its neighbourhood. They are now alive with honest industry and lawful commerce. In 1856 their exports in palm oil alone were as follows—

Benin River .....	2,500 tons .....	£102,500
Palmas and vicinity .....	2,250 .....	101,250
Badagry .....	1,250 .....	96,250
Lagos .....	3,864 .....	174,780
Porto Novo and vicinity .....	4,400 .....	180,000
Whydah .....	2,500 .....	112,000
Aliquah .....	1,500 .....	67,000
To the United States .....	300 .....	13,500
Total .....	18,064 tons .....	£862,328

Now this enormous trade, the produce of negro industry on one part only of the coast, is all more or less dependent on freedom from the slave trade. Revive the demand for human beings at these ports, and that industry must be disturbed and distracted. And it is at one of these ports—at Whydah—that MM. Regis are, it is reported, disposed to commence their abominable operation.

The *Press* has some remarks on the Wareham election decision, which may be read in connexion with our comments on the Rochdale case.

Never, apparently, were bribery and corruption so distinctly set forth. The committee admit it was "proved" that two electors, Baker and Hales, were bribed and intimidated by Mr. Pike, a member of Mr. Calcraft's committee, to vote in favour of Mr. Calcraft. The case was clear. Mr. Calcraft's counsel was in despair. And yet to all appearance, in the very teeth of the evidence, the committee decide that the acts of Mr. Pike were wholly unknown to Mr. Calcraft, and return that gentleman as duly elected. How is it possible to find any one guilty, if an active member of the Committee of the candidate is to be held to do what he pleases, without in any way implicating members? Surely a candidate or his agents should have sufficient control over the committee to prevent their misconduct. Is it possible that in so small a constituency as Wareham such flagrant bribery could have been perpetrated by a member of Mr. Calcraft's committee, and yet be unknown to the candidate or his agents? It is scarcely credible, and yet such is the result of the Wareham committee decision.

The gist of the Indian cotton-growing discussion is contained in a single sentence of an article in this week's *Spectator*:—"Lancashire absolutely needs that kind of cotton which America produces, and which might be introduced into India; but the Indians require to be educated to the cultivation. Time is wanted for that." "There is everything to prevent Manchester, or Parliament, or Government, from doing any good; nothing to prevent Mr. J. B. Smith from getting up a joint-stock company in order to apply European capital, superintendence, and the best cotton seed, to the soil and the labour of India."

The *Edinburgh News*, in a graphic article on the Glasgow poisoning case, advertises to its probable effect upon the accused:—

Miss Smith has been placed in a position where the most perfect innocence would not support ordinary humanity with such unfaltering stolidity of manner. Whether innocent or the reverse, the situation is one before which a will haughty as a Tudor's might bend in unaffected humiliation, and even in Miss Smith's case nature will probably assert its own supremacy. Her pulse has been standing at 100 since the morning of the trial, and whatever the issue, the probability is that the flood-gate of feeling will give way, and hurl the apparent heroine into hysterical madness, or into the depths of uncontrollable despair.

Our contemporary anticipates an acquittal, and surmises that L'Angelier poisoned himself on the following grounds:—

That he had frequent illness, not different, in some respects, there is ample proof. That he had once taken "much" laudanum—"too much," is also in evidence from his fellow-lodger. That he had gone weeping to the cashier in his warehouse, saying "that Miss Smith would be the death of him" from slighting his "infatuation" as he called his feeling. That to another he wished himself six weeks under ground; and not least, the remarkable anxiety he evinced for his poor mother during the morning of his last illness, as if conscious that his life was doomed at the very time when the doctor was assuring him, and the landlady, that he would get over this, as he had the former attacks; but above all, the enormous quantity of arsenic found in, combined with what must have been ejected from, the body, and which it seems impossible for one person to administer to another without knowledge and consent.

The *Economist* takes high philosophical ground in opposition to the ballot, speaking of it "as a mere expedient extended to obstruct evil,—quite certain to obstruct good." The *Examiner* very successfully demolishes Lord John Russell's sophistry on the subject, and thus deals with the argument that the suffrage is confided in trust:—

The whole sum and substance of this, like every other argument against the ballot, is that the elector is not to elect, but that somebody else, landlord, patron, customer, or mob, is to sway his suffrage. Secret voting is the crypt where conscience recovers freedom and power. Illicit promises are there annulled and duty holds its

course. Yet Lord John Russell professes surprise at the doctrine that morality is served by the breach of illicit engagements.

The *Examiner* sensibly remarks that, had it been possible to laugh the truth down, Lord Palmerston would have been the man for the occasion, and would no doubt have been in his place to do it; but it was probably the opinion of the Cabinet that their best chance was a little more dry discussion, which accounts satisfactorily for their having left the battle of Tuesday night to be fought by their best master of that particular fence. Last week's debate, says the *Spectator*, "effectually proves that the arguments on the subject are exhausted, and that the method of voting at Parliamentary elections by that means must now be accomplished by collecting the suffrages of the multitude throughout the country—by creating a public opinion, or something more, to compel concession from the Government and Parliament." The *Leader* calls to account the Liberal members for their supineness—

As it was, the Liberals permitted Lord John Russell to urge, uncontradicted, a series of the most unqualified and unsupported assumptions: that landlords do not intimidate, that electors do not ask for protection, and that the country is unfavourable to the proposed change. Mr. Berkeley himself was disappointed. "He had on this occasion looked hopefully forward to a strong expression of opinion on the part of the house;" but the house is worthless, and now Mr. Berkeley knows it. It is a Morgue, a theatre of an articulate show; a club, in which the members pooh-pooh enthusiasm out of doors, and deserves no more to be styled a House of Commons than the great chop-house in Piccadilly deserves to be styled the Reform. Even popularity seems no longer an object of English ambition. There are new men in Parliament who might become distinguished if they had faith and spirit; but no, as Manchester is not ashamed of her dummies, so the dummies are not ashamed of themselves. Instead of John Bright there is John Potter, whose name is nowhere on the list; instead of Cobden there is Akroyd, who votes against the ballot; instead of a Liberal party there is a gathering of nondescript sections, and the best among them are afraid to face a noisy call for a division.

#### THE QUEEN AT MANCHESTER.

In our last number we were able to give only a very brief notice of the state visit of her Majesty to the Manchester Exhibition of Art Treasures yesterday week. The wetness of the day considerably marred the out-door spectacle, though it did not prevent hundreds of thousands from assembling to give her a cordial welcome. Some 10,000 persons were present within the building. After the reception of the address from the corporation of Manchester, and the reading of a suitable reply, Mr. James Watts, the mayor, advanced, and kneeling at the foot of the dais, her Majesty received a straight, cross-handled sword from the Prince Consort, which she gracefully laid on the shoulder of Mr. Watts, who by the act was knighted, and rose up Sir James. The honour was so quietly and so instantly conferred that it seemed to take the audience by surprise for an instant, when prolonged cheering arose from all parts of the building. The same honour had been previously offered to Mr. Thomas Fairburn and Mr. Healis, the Mayor of Salford, but was most respectfully declined by those gentlemen.

During the whole of the time that this ceremonial was enacting the rain fell in torrents, and pattered on the roof so as almost to drown all other sounds. Her Majesty then proceeded to examine the galleries devoted to the works of the ancient and modern masters. This inspection was of the most strictly private character, and none but the royal party accompanied the Queen. She took her departure with the same ceremonies and royal salutes as had welcomed her arrival. The royal party returned to Worsley-hall by the same route through Manchester, but at a very rapid rate.

On Wednesday her Majesty left Worsley about ten o'clock, and made her second and final visit to the Art Treasures Exhibition, at Old Trafford, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Prussia, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Sir George Grey, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Earl of Ellesmere. They arrived at the Palace about half-past eleven o'clock, and remained in the building until a little after two o'clock in the afternoon. The visit was strictly private.

On the Queen's return to Worsley, in passing through Worsley, she paid a visit to Peel-park, to see the marble statue of her Majesty, which was raised to commemorate her visit to the park in 1851, when she was received by from 70,000 to 80,000 Sunday scholars and teachers. It was inaugurated as will be recollect'd, by the Prince Consort, on the 6th of May last, the day after the opening of the Art Treasures Exhibition by his Royal Highness. Many thousands of people had assembled in front of the park gates, and several hundreds of the leading inhabitants, including many ladies, were admitted to the park. On her visit to Peel-park the Queen carried with her the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice. The Prince Consort, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, drove off to the Manchester Town-hall. There the Corporation of Manchester presented an address of congratulation to the Prussian Prince, containing an especial reference to his approaching marriage. In reply, the Prince read a brief speech, much applauded by the audience who filled the hall.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I receive the expressions of sincere and cordial welcome which the

Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of the city of Manchester have addressed me on the occasion of this my first visit to this town.

I am happy to be able to gratify on this occasion the desire which I have long felt to visit in person a town and district which is of such great importance to this land, and the influence of which on the progress of industry is as well-known and appreciated in my own country as in England.

I beg now to thank you for the hearty congratulations you express to me upon my intended alliance with her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. I hope that God's blessing may rest upon this union, in which to secure the happiness of the Princess Royal will be the dearest duty of my life.

I sincerely rejoice with you in the prospect of this union drawing still closer for the future the ties of friendship happily existing between Prussia and this great nation.

After partaking of refreshment in the Mayor's parlour, the royal party returned to Worsley.

The Queen and her family quitted Worsley Hall at half past eight o'clock on Thursday; and, taking the railway at the Patricroft station, reached Buckingham Palace at half past two o'clock.

A bronze statue of James Watt, copied from the marble figure by Chantrey, in Westminster Abbey, has been placed in front of the Infirmary at Manchester, grouping with the statues of Wellington, Peel, and Dalton, previously erected there.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes to the students of the faculty of arts and laws, at the above college, took place on Thursday, in the theatre, before a crowded and fashionable audience. The chair was taken by Sir John G. Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, and near him were Lord Brougham, Earl Fortescue, Lord Monteagle, Sir E. Ryan, Dr. Mackenzie, E. Romilly, Esq., Mr. Wilhelm, &c. The theatre was quite crowded with the students and their friends. The successful candidates were collected from every part of the world, one of the most distinguished being a handsome young Parsee, another a native of Ceylon; others again came from our various colonies, besides a number from Ireland and Scotland. A remarkable feature in the day's proceedings was the number of prizes carried off by gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion, the most distinguished of all the prizeholders being a Hebrew, young Solomon, whose success, as well as that of his stranger fellow-candidates, was greeted by the great body of the students.

The Dean of Faculty, Professor Masson, read the report, which was of a most satisfactory character. The present number of students, it appeared, was 183, of whom 96 were new students, being an increase of 7 as compared with last session. In another class the number was 67, being an increase of 19. The total number of students connected with the faculty was 280, being an increase on the whole of 13. The report then enumerated the prizeholders, whose names will be found lower down.

The Chairman then proceeded to deliver the prizes, the professors in succession reading out the list of their respective classes, and the students descending in turn according as their names were called out. The following was the number and order of the prizes:

**ENGLISH** (Professor Malden).—Senior: Prize, H. N. Adler; certificates, J. B. Payne, J. W. Richardson. Junior: 1st prize, T. H. Pye Smith; 2nd (eq.), J. R. Vaisey, Joseph Hammond; certificates, Julian Goldsmith, Edward Ellis, H. N. Grimley.

**LATIN** (Professor Newman).—Senior: 1st prize, Julian Goldsmith; 2nd (eq.), J. B. Payne, Jos. Maurice Solomon; certificates, H. N. Cozens-Hardy, Joseph Dare, John O. Jones, P. H. P. Smith, George Ralli. Junior: 1st prize, James D. H. Smith; 2nd, Walter H. Goldsmith; certificates, Theodore Waterhouse, Albert Goldsmith (eq.), Jacob Stiebel, Edward Howse; schoolmaster's class, Joseph Eagleston.

**GREEK** (Professor Marks).—Senior: Goldsmith Prize, 10. (eq.), Thomas H. Gladstone, Samuel H. Behrend. Junior: Prize, Robert Dawson.

**FRENCH** (Professor Niarnet).—Senior: Prize, H. S. Tabor; certificates, B. Graves, Warner Atkinson, J. R. Vaisey, W. A. Cumming, G. H. Lee. Junior: Joseph Fogerty; certificates, Francis Evans, O. P. Powell, Rustomjee H. Wadia.

**GERMAN** (Professor Hyrnau).—Senior: Prize, H. S. Tabor; certificates, B. Graves, Richard Eccles. Junior: Prize, Theodore Waterhouse; certificates, J. W. Richardson, Edward L. Asher, George Ralli, H. N. Grimley.

**ITALIAN** (Professor Arrivabene).—Senior: Prize, S. H. Behrend; certificate, W. H. T. Power. Junior: Prize, John Cavafy.

**MATHEMATICS** (Professor De Morgan).—Higher Senior: 1st Prize, A. W. Young; 2nd, M. N. Adler; certificates, H. A. Nesbitt, Henry Goldsmith, A. Charles, H. S. Tabor, Wm. V. Russell (eq.), W. A. Cumming. Lower Senior: Prize, Jacob Stiebel; certificates, John Anstie, Joseph F. Payne, Henry Henwood (eq.). Higher Junior: 1st Prize, P. H. Pye Smith; 2nd, H. N. Grimley; certificates, (eq.) J. S. Carstairs, Edward Howse, Albert Goldsmith, Julian Goldsmith, (eq.) Wm. Carling and Wm. Chard, (eq.) Rustomjee H. Wadia, W. Atkinson, W. F. De Morgan, and J. W. Rowe, (eq.) J. Strachan, A. Sasse, J. Waddel, and Leopold Bauer, T. Ely, (eq.) H. J. Lucas, George Hopper, C. F. James, J. R. Barnes, F. W. Gemmer. Lower Junior: Prize, William Martin; certificates, T. E. Farrington, (eq.) R. H. S. Hewitt, W. H. Rossiter, and George Frankish.

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY** (Professor Potter).—Senior: Prizes (eq.), S. H. Behrend, Henry Goodman. Certifi-

cates, M. N. Adler, Arthur Charles. Junior: 1st Prize (eq.), H. H. Cozens-Hardy, Jacob Stiebel; 2nd, George E. Foster. Certificates, John Dunstan, Joseph F. Payne. Experimental Class: 1st Prize, Edgar Eldred; 2nd (eq.), Owen Crofton, Joseph Fogerty. Certificates, William Carling, George Ralli, George Hopper, R. H. S. Hewitt.

**HISTORY** (Professor Creasy).—Prize, W. H. T. Power. Certificate, Louis S. Little.

**PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LOGIC** (Professor Hoppus).—Prizes (eq.), H. N. Adler, F. Herschell, A. W. Young. History of Moral Philosophy: Certificates, H. N. Adler, David Cruickshank.

**ARCHITECTURE** (Professor Donaldson).—Fine Arts: 1st year, prize, F. Judg; certificate, J. S. Babb, Walter Smith, George T. Molley. 2nd year, prize, George Mills; certificate, John T. Daintree. Construction, 1st year, prize, John S. Babb; certificates, W. Smith, G. T. Molley. 2nd year, prize, J. T. Daintree; certificate, George Mills.

**DRAWING** (Mr. Moore).—Prize, Charles Wm. Archibald.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING**.—First division: prize, Joseph Fogerty; certificate, John Anstie, (eq.) Laurie Magnus and Edward Asher. Second division: prize, Joseph Fogerty; certificate, Leopold Bauer.

**GEOLOGY**.—(Professor Morris).—1st prize, W. H. T. Power; 2nd, J. B. Taunton; certificates, J. E. Minshall and J. F. Payne, Leopold Bauer.

**BOTANY**.—(Professor Lindley).—Junior: Silver medal, Leonard Emanuel. Certificates, F. D. Harris (eq.), E. Mahony, E. Howse, Simon Belinfante, and Wm. Carling (eq.), C. E. Orme, George Wilson, H. J. Veitch.

**ZOOLOGY**.—Silver medal, Rajendra Chandra Chandra. Certificates, W. John Beaumont, C. Drysdale, H. B. P. Copp.

**ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY**.—Gold medal, John Davis. Silver medal, 1st, Wm. Chard; 2nd, G. Hopper. Certificates (eq.), P. Conacher, James Waddel, and Wm. Martin; (eq.) Thomas E. Farrington and J. G. Anderson; (eq.) H. Henwood and L. Hughes; (eq.) Edgar Eldred, H. J. Cook, and Wm. V. Russell; George Frankish.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY**.—Prize, Farrer Herschell.

**ENGLISH LAW**.—Prize, R. D. M. Littler. Certificate, F. E. Williams.

**ENGLISH ESSAY**.—5. prize, Horatio Nelson Grimley.

The distribution of the prizes having terminated, The Chairman proceeded, in accordance with usage, to address some observations to the students. In the course of his remarks he said he rejoiced the more in the success of their college because it embodied in perfection the principle of toleration, giving perfect freedom of conscience to all the students, and thus showing that it was quite possible to educate together Churchmen and Dissenters, Catholics and Protestants, Christians and Jews, and even, as was proved by that day's proceedings, Hindoos and Parsees. (Loud cheers.) There youths of various races had shown that they could drink at the same fountain of knowledge, and contend amicably for the prizes which it was in the power of the college to bestow. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Brougham proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

#### Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen, Prince Albert and family, returned to Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon. The Queen held a Court, at Buckingham Palace, on Friday, when the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier had audience. The Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen also had audience. In the evening her Majesty gave a concert. The King of the Belgians, the Princess Charlotte and the Count of Flanders, his son and daughter, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Friday, on a visit to the Queen.

A grand review took place yesterday at Wormwood Scrubs, at which Prince Albert, accompanied by the distinguished visitors of the Queen, was present.

On Saturday, the Queen Dowager and the Prince of Oude paid a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Queen-Mother delivered to her Majesty an autograph letter from her son, the King.

The vacant Orders of the Garter were conferred by the Sovereign on Monday upon the Earl Granville and the Marquis of Westminster. Lord Kinnaird was subsequently elected a Knight of the Thistle. The Queen went in state on Monday evening to honour the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff with a visit, at the residence of the Legation, in Carlton-terrace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Count of Flanders. To-day the Queen reviews the troops at Aldershot.

The Prince of Wales has left Dover for Ostend on his way to Germany.

It is publicly stated that Lord Ashley, M.P. for Hull, the eldest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, is about to be married to Lady Harriet Chichester, only child of the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal.

The Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., has been elected Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Charles Sumner is now in London.

Major Gordon (Liberal) has been returned for Banffshire without opposition.

Mr. Bright's return to the North has been followed by some public demonstrations of welcome. On Thursday a meeting of his friends took place at Manchester, when resolutions were adopted congratulating him on his comparative restoration to health, and expressing a hope that the Liberal Election Committee would take an early opportunity of inviting Mr. Bright and Mr. M. Gibson to meet the electors in the Free Trade Hall. The Chairman made the remarkable statement that Sir John Potter had told a

friend that "it was painful to him to be in the lobby of the House of Commons and hear from all sides the universal expression of regret at the absence of John Bright." Mr. Councillor Fildes said: he expected these wars and revolts would be pleaded next year by Lord Palmerston as a reason for delaying internal reforms. This was another reason why he was anxious to see men in the House of Commons with the intrepidity of John Bright, than whom no man had done more for the world, and his loss was not merely a local or national loss, but it was a loss to the world at large. (Cheers.)

On Wednesday evening the inhabitants of Deptford entertained Mr. Townsend, M.P., at a public dinner. The hon. member spoke strongly in favour of retrenchment.

Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Monck, both of the Northern Circuit, have been promoted to the rank of Queen's Counsel.

The adjourned meeting of the Ballot Society was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard; Mr. Whitehurst, the vice-president in the chair. The Chairman said he thought the agitation had not been without effect since the formation of the society in 1853. The greatest number that ever voted for the motion was 216, and on Tuesday night 189 members voted for the motion, while 24 paired in its favour, making with the two tellers 215, or within one of the greatest number ever attained. The majority was composed of 257 members, of whom on the largest computation, not more than 50 were Liberals, so that the ministers were supported by the Tory party, and consented to keep power by their support, instead of that of the Liberals, which appeared to him to be a total abandonment of all those ties which keep parties together. But who are these fifty Liberals? They were not the representatives of popular constituencies, but principally belonged to the old Whig families. With respect to Lord John Russell's speech and the late city election, Mr. Whitehurst said that his lordship had sent to him to request as a personal favour that he would not exert himself against him, and considering the circumstances of the case, and especially the unfair manner in which Lord J. Russell had been treated, he agreed to vote for Lord J. Russell, if the noble lord would promise to give the ballot a fair consideration. But he would never again vote for him. A vote of thanks to the parliamentary supporters of the ballot was then proposed.

We are authorised to state that, though the subject of the importation of free blacks into the West Indies was mentioned in the course of the conversation between Lord Palmerston and a deputation of the West India body introduced by Lord Shaftesbury, the noble earl is decidedly opposed to such an experiment, regarding it as perilous in the extreme. —*Daily News.*

### Miscellaneous News.

Mr. Gabriel has been unanimously elected alderman for Vintner Ward, in the place of Sir William Magnay, Bart., resigned.

The exhibition of designs for new public offices being closed, the premiums are awarded. The highest premiums are—Cressinet of Paris, 500*l.*, for the block plan; Coe and Holland, London, 800*l.*, for the Foreign Office; and Garling, 800*l.*, for the War Office.

The *Warrington Guardian* gives a long account of a trip from Warrington to London by the Rev. W. Quirk and 414 of his parishioners. They were in London for part of three days, saw the chief sights, and returned without a single mishap. The reverend gentleman is the one described (and most truly described) a few years ago, as the "Model Curate," in Dickens's *Household Words*. He was then curate of Christchurch, St. George's-in-the-Fields, London.

**ORANGE RIOT IN ULSTER.**—The ferocious spirit of Orangeism still exists in Ireland, and every 1st of July it is sure to break out disastrously. The Ulster papers report the perpetration of a homicide at a place called Crossgar, arising out of a riot provoked by a procession of these Orange firebrands, bearing insulting banners, and playing insulting party tunes.

**THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM-SHIP.**—The report read at the half-yearly meeting of the company for building the monster vessel, held on Wednesday, stated that this hull was complete, and ready to float. The screw and screw-shaft were ready and lying alongside. It was expected that the vessel might be launched in September, but that the trial trip to Portland, Maine, will be deferred to the April following. The total cost of the ship will be about 600,000*l.* There was a further sum of 100,000*l.* required; which was agreed to be raised by debentures.

**THE CONSTITUENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—A recent parliamentary return shows that the grand total number of voters registered in the counties and boroughs of England, Wales, and Scotland amounts to 1,645,506, including 505,988 in the counties of England and Wales, 439,046 in the boroughs of England and Wales, 50,403 in the Scotch counties, and 60,069 in the Scotch boroughs. Taking the total population of Great Britain (exclusive of Ireland) at some 20,000,000 of souls, it follows that the proportion of electors to the population is about 1 in 20, or just 5 per cent.

**THE LONDON REFORMATORY.**—The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report embraced a period of two years. The building of the society was re-opened (after undergoing works of enlargement) on the 11th of February, 1856. It is calculated to accommodate 100 inmates; having worksheds

for the instruction of the recipients in carpentering, shoemaking, tailoring, and printing, and 10 rooms for solitary probation. The institute is for the reception of adult male criminals. It appears that the society languishes for want of funds.

**THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—The Committee of Council on Education have authorised a regulation by which artistic and scientific societies are allowed the use of the whole or a portion of the South Kensington Museum, and the Lecture Theatre, for purposes of meeting, on payment of a fee sufficient to cover the expense of lighting and attendants. This is in addition to the two public evenings in the week. The Fine Arts Club and the Chemical Society have availed themselves of the regulation during the past week. The number of visitors at the Museum last week was 14,058—6,041 in the day, and 8,017 in the evening.

**SAILING OF LADY FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.**—

The *Fox* screw steamer, fitted out at Aberdeen by Lady Franklin, sailed from that port on Wednesday morning in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew. The vessel has been supplied with every article of equipment which could possibly be desired, and many and valuable have been the gifts that have been presented to aid in the department of provisions. There was a large concourse of spectators present when the *Fox* left the docks, who cheered Captain M'Clintock and his gallant crew justly as they passed along. Lady Franklin and her niece, Sophia, were present. The *Fox* steamed away to the north, and is expected to make the ice in a week or ten days.

**THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.**—With a considerably reduced temperature and occasional showers during the past week, the crop of spring corn has received much benefit, but the late-sown barley has little prospect of an average yield. Wheat, on the whole, progresses favourably, but there are some local complaints of mildew and blight. An average and early gathering appears still in prospect with a continuance of fine weather. The straw is mostly short and ears heavy, but not very numerous. The bulk of the hay crop is nearly in stack, and, though not heavy, is fine. Potatoes are differently reported—some being small for want of rain, and a few diseased. Very hot and dry weather is still complained of in northern Europe, but apprehensions as to its consequence appear diminished. In France the harvest is fast approaching, with a hopeful aspect.—*Mark-lane Express.*

**THE LATE MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD.**—The performance of the amateur company at the Gallery of Illustration, in the presence of her Majesty, as recorded in the *Court Circular* on Saturday last, is not wholly unconnected with the tribute paid to the memory of the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold. *The Frozen Deep*, written by Mr. Wilkie Collins, and performed last winter by Mr. Dickens, his family, and some of his most intimate friends, for the amusement of a private circle, is to be repeated by the same company of performers (with one exception) on Saturday next, for the benefit of the "Jerrold Fund." Her Majesty, we understand, was requested to be present on the occasion, and although she refused, through fear of establishing a precedent, she expressed a strong desire to witness the play. Hence the performance on Saturday last, which was strictly private, no persons being admitted but those who were specially invited, or whose presence was sanctioned by her Majesty. The performance of Saturday next will be precisely the same in every particular as that which took place before her Majesty.—*Times.*

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.**—The Directors of the Crystal Palace report that the revenue for the year ending 30th April amounted to 115,627*l.*; the expenses, including renewals, were 87,872*l.*—balance 27,755*l.* After payment of interest on debentures and temporary loans and the dividend on preference shares, the net balance is only 5,687*l.* This unfavourable state of affairs led to much disorder at the annual meeting on Tuesday. Mr. Anderson, the Chairman, explained, that in order to close the capital account 10,000*l.* had been paid out of revenue which would usually be charged to capital. The position of the company is really improving. Nearly 10,000*l.* profit has been gained by the Handel Festival; and from the success of that and of other concerts great attention would be paid to making music a permanent attraction of the Palace. Many shareholders complained of many things; motions were made; the meeting behaved like "an unruly mob"; and eventually a committee of shareholders was appointed to confer with the Directors on the accounts and other matters, and report on the adjourned meeting.

**SOCIETY FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.**—On Saturday evening the anniversary dinner of this society took place at Greenwich. The president of the society, Lord Brougham, took the chair, and there were also present the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. W. Napier, M.P., Sir Erskine Perry, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Dunlop, M.P., Mr. Collier, M.P., Mr. Craufurd, M.P., Chief Justice Draper (of Canada), the Vice Principal of Brasenose College, &c. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given and warmly responded to, the noble president, in what may be called the speech of the evening, referred to the progress of the society during the past year, which he characterised as most satisfactory. During the present session he expected that a great deal would be done in the way of legal improvements; and the measures for a reform in the law of marriage and in the proceedings of the probate and ecclesiastical courts were in a forward state, and stood a fair chance of being made law this year. A much-needed legal reform for simplifying the laws relating to the transfer of real property, he feared, would not be brought forward this year; and it was a disgrace to

our code that the transference of an acre of land should still remain a process in which the greatest legal difficulties were encountered. He believed a Government Bill would shortly be brought in with a view of obviating those difficulties, but he (Lord Brougham) fancied he would have to do what he had done with regard to the Bill for the Improvement of the Patent Laws, when, after waiting some time for the Government measure, he was at last obliged to bring in a bill on the subject himself, on the provisions of which two bills respectively one very good bill had ultimately been enacted. The next toast was, "The Bench of England," coupled with the name of Mr. Baron Bramwell, who had done so much to improve the common law procedure. The healths of "Chief Justice Draper and the Colonial Bench," "the Marquis of Clanricarde and the House of Lords," "Mr. Collier and the House of Commons," and other toasts followed, and the festive proceedings were brought to a close at an early hour.

**THE BROADSTONE MURDER.**—When Spollen was brought up again on Wednesday, no new evidence of importance was adduced. The prosecution wanted to have him committed without disclosing all the testimony which they can bring against him. His counsel objected to such a course; the magistrates concurred with him; and Spollen was again remanded to Thursday. Mrs. Spollen has been for some days extremely ill, and attended by two medical gentlemen. On Saturday she was so much improved as to be able to sit up in bed, although she still continues very weak and depressed in spirits. It is stated that she feels much annoyed at a statement which appeared in some of the newspapers, that she had assisted at the alleged hiding by her husband of the money recently discovered on the railway premises. She declares that, so far from having given him any assistance, she refused even to watch for him lest he should be discovered while he was engaged, as represented, in disposing of the money. About a fortnight before she denounced her husband, she had been seized with severe illness; the symptoms were consistent with the administration of poison. Spollen is now suspected of having attempted to get rid of her.

**EXECUTION OF MANSELL.**—On Monday Thomas Mansell, a private in the 49th Regiment, who was convicted, at the last winter assizes for the county of Kent, of the murder of Alexander M'Burnie, a corporal in the same regiment, by shooting him, was executed at Maidstone. It will be recollect that the attempt to set aside the conviction by a writ of error proved unsuccessful. The prisoner behaved in a becoming manner. During the process of pinioning he did not betray the least emotion, and when the prison clock commenced striking twelve he turned round to Mr. Hillyard and said, in a very cool manner, "Are you not a little behind time?" The usual procession was then formed, and the culprit walked with a firm step towards the place of execution. The moment he emerged from the gaol and took his place on the scaffold he cast an earnest look at the crowd, and then proceeded to mount the ladder to the drop. Calcraft took hold of one of his hands to assist him, but he exclaimed, "I don't want that," and ran up the steps of his own accord. The executioner then placed the cap over his eyes and adjusted the noose, the drop fell, and the culprit appeared to be dead in an instant. The crowd, which was much smaller than usually assembles upon these occasions, conducted themselves in the most orderly and decorous manner.

**SHOCKING CATASTROPHE AT SHREWSBURY.**—On Friday, M. Jullien's annual musical *fête* in conjunction with the Shropshire Horticultural Society's show, was held on an islet of the Severn, called the "Island of Poplars." The river at this point is about 150 feet wide, and is at the deepest part about nine feet deep. The island on the occasion in question was approached by a bridge of boats temporarily erected for the purpose, and constructed of a pontoon, a lighter, a flat-bottomed punt, and a barge, planks being laid down over the vessels to a landing stage and steps. It is computed that not less than 10,000 persons visited the island during the day, of whom by far the greater number were women and children, arrangements having been made to admit the Shrewsbury Band of Hope to the *fête*. The evening entertainments concluded shortly after ten o'clock with a grand pyrotechnic display, when, just as the last rocket sprang into the air and scattered its blazing particles among the tall poplars, the enormous multitude rushed off to the bridge of boats. While the immense multitude were frantically struggling and straining to get over the bridge, several fellows in a state of intoxication commenced swaying it from side to side, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of those who endeavoured to pass on. At this juncture the punt, which formed the central portion of the bridge, capsized and sunk, burying beneath it several persons, while a great many others—about 150 in all—were precipitated into the shallower parts of the river. The scene that ensued baffles description. Shrieks and cries rent the air. After considerable delay the great bulk of those who had been precipitated into the water were dragged out, some nearly drowned, while many others were suffering from severe contusions, not a few having had their arms and legs broken. Several unfortunate persons were crushed beneath the bottom of the punt, and being unable to extricate themselves, in consequence of the pressure above them, they were drowned. Ten bodies were recovered during the night. On Monday there was a coroner's inquest on the deceased. Mr. Tisdale, borough surveyor, said, he examined the bridge of boats on Saturday by order of the coroner, Mr. Henry Keate. In his opinion it was not sufficiently strong for the purposes for which it was erected.

Mr. Pountney Smith, architect, and Mr. Townsend, engineer, corroborated Mr. Tisdale's evidence as to the unfitness of the bridge for the purpose. Police-constable Broughall and other witnesses deposed to persons rocking the bridge, two of whom were a short time in custody, but escaped at the time of the accident, and had not since been identified. A verdict of accidental death was returned in each case. The jury condemned the construction of the bridge as unsafe, and, at the same time, expressed regret that sufficient police precautions had not been observed and that the safety of the bridge had not been previously tested by the borough surveyor.

### Literature.

*Barchester Towers.* By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "The Warden." Three Vols. London : Longman and Co.

MR. TROLLOPE'S novel of "The Warden"—a very clever, spirited, and interesting story—gave promise that fiction would gain in him a fresh and original writer, who might be looked to for something more than sketchy and amusing books. The thorough consistency of such plot as he used, and its subordination to the masterly delineation of persons, excited the hope that he would highly excel in the character-novel, as distinguishable from the mere novel of incident or manners. In "Barchester Towers" he has more than fulfilled the promise of his earlier work; and that in spite of the peculiar risk that he ran, in the selection again of his materials from the clergy-circle of the Church of England. For it was unquestionably a bold and dangerous experiment, not only to return to the cathedral city of Barchester—though with the difference, that it is to the episcopal palace and not to the endowed hospital—but even to introduce some of the same persons, and to continue their story, and the exhibition of their character, under new conditions and with new surroundings. But the experiment has proved a success—and that a marked and complete one.

The story opens at the time of the impending decease of Dr. Grantly, Bishop of Barchester, whose son, Archdeacon Grantly, is understood to have been selected by the Conservative Premier for his father's successor. But the Ministry of the day is tottering on its last legs; and affairs are thus brought into the narrow compass of five days, within which the Ministry is expected to be out, and the bishop to die! It becomes a critical question whether the new bishop will be appointed by the outgoing or incoming Premier. At length the bishop dies, and the intelligence is duly telegraphed by the expectant son to "the noble earl at the head of her Majesty's Government"; but, as the despatch is leaving, the news arrives, that "the Ministry are out." The archdeacon's hopes are blasted; and the new Liberal First Minister gives the bishopric to a Dr. Proudie, who, within a month, kisses the Queen's hand as Bishop of Barchester elect, and is duly installed in the episcopal chair. Mr. Trollope says:—

"I will not describe the ceremony, as I do not precisely understand its nature. I am ignorant whether a bishop be chaired like a member of parliament, or carried in a gilt coach like a lord mayor, or sworn in like a justice of the peace, or introduced like a peer to the upper house, or led between two brethren like a knight of the garter; but I do know that everything was properly done, and that nothing fit or becoming to a young bishop was omitted on the occasion. Dr. Proudie was not the man to allow anything to be omitted that might be becoming to his new dignity. He understood well the value of forms, and knew that the due observance of rank could not be maintained unless the exterior trappings belonging to it were held in proper esteem. He was a man born to move in high circles; at least so he thought himself, and circumstances had certainly sustained him in this view. He was the nephew of an Irish baron by his mother's side, and his wife was the niece of a Scotch earl. He had for years held some clerical office appertaining to courtly matters, which had enabled him to live in London, and to entrust his parish to a curate. He had been preacher to the royal beef-eaters, curator of theological manuscripts in the Ecclesiastical Courts, chaplain to the Queen's Yeomanry Guard, and almoner to his Royal Highness the Prince of Rappe-Blankenburg. His residence in the metropolis, rendered necessary by the duties thus entrusted to him, his high connections, and the peculiar talents and nature of the man, recommended him to persons in power; and Dr. Proudie became known as a useful and rising clergyman. . . . Dr. Proudie was one among those who early in life adapted himself to the views held by the Whigs on most theological and religious subjects. He bore with the idolatry of Rome, tolerated even the infidelity of Socinianism, and was hand in glove with the Presbyterian Synods of Scotland and Ulster. Such a man at such a time was found to be useful, and Dr. Proudie's name began to appear in newspapers. He was made one of a commission who went over to Ireland to arrange matters preparative to the working of the national board; he became honorary secretary to another commission nominated to inquire into the revenues of cathedral chapters; and had had something to do with both the *regium donum* and the Maynooth Grant. It must not on this account be taken as proved that Dr. Proudie was a man of great mental powers, or even of much capacity for business, for such qualities had not been required in him. In the arrangement of those church reforms with which he was connected, the idea and original conception of the work to be done were generally furnished by the Liberal Statesmen of the day, and the labour of the details was borne by offi-

cials of lower rank. It was, however, thought expedient that the name of some clergyman should appear in such matters, and as Dr. Proudie had become known as a tolerating divine, great use of this sort was made of his name. If he did not do much good, he never did any harm; he was amenable to those who were really in authority, and at the sittings of the various boards to which he belonged maintained a kind of dignity which had its value. . . . His reward and his time had now come. He was selected for the vacant bishopric, and on the next vacancy which might occur in any diocese, would take his place in the House of Lords, prepared to give not a silent vote in all matters concerning the weal of the church establishment. Toleration was to be the basis on which he was to fight his battles, and in the lionest courage of his heart he thought no evil would come to him in encountering even such foes as his brethren of Exeter and Oxford. Dr. Proudie was an ambitious man, and before he was well consecrated Bishop of Barchester, he began to look up to archi-episcopal splendour and the glories of Lambeth, or at any rate of Bishopsthorpe. He was comparatively young, and had, as he proudly flattered himself, been selected as possessing such gifts, natural and acquired, as must be sure to recommend him to a yet higher notice, now that a higher sphere was opened to him. Dr. Proudie was, therefore, quite prepared to take a conspicuous part in all theological affairs appertaining to these realms; and having such views by no means intended to bury himself at Barchester as his predecessors had done. No! London should still be his ground; a comfortable mansion in a provincial city might be well enough for the dead months of the year. Indeed Dr. Proudie had always felt it to be necessary to his position to retire from London when other great and fashionable people did so; but London should still be his fixed residence, and it was in London that he resolved to exercise that hospitality so peculiarly recommended to all bishops by St. Paul. How otherwise could he keep himself before the world? how else give to the Government in matters theological, the full benefit of his weight and talents?"

Here, then, is one of the chief persons of Mr. Trollope's novel; on whose first attempts at the management of his diocese according to his own peculiar notions, hang most of the incidents of the story. We cannot go on to introduce similarly Mrs. Proudie, the bishop's wife,—an authoritative lady, who rules supreme in domestic affairs, and decidedly henpecks her husband; and, who having very strong religious prejudices of a peculiar pseudo-evangelical character, determines first, herself to select the bishop's chaplain, and then, through him, to be herself the *de facto* Bishop of Barchester. The chaplain chosen was the Rev. Obadiah Slope, a fashionable preacher, tolerant of Dissent, a hater of Puseyism, and, on Sabbatarian observances, long used to a state of chronic anathema,—a man of unprepossessing countenance, with large mouth, spongy nose, and shining forehead, and whose skin was ever greasy-clammy with perpetual perspiration,—a man mean and cringing, readily stooping to fawn, but always strenuously bent on serving his own interests and on gaining his own ends. This interesting clergyman, notwithstanding his outward meekness and obsequiousness, was at heart a tyrant; and on being appointed private chaplain to the bishop, resolved, like Mrs. Proudie, and in spite of the similar determination for herself which he perceived that lady had taken, that he, the Rev. Obadiah Slope, would be the actual and practical Bishop of Barchester.

But, down in Barchester-close there will be found a dignified and respectable dean, comfortable and easy prebendaries, gentlemanly clerical doctors, and well-fed well-used minor canons, who have grown into existence under the kindly wing of the late Bishop Grantly. A little way off is the strong-willed, intelligent, ambitious, somewhat worldly-minded, but still most likeable, Archdeacon Grantly,—a man utterly opposed to all the views and tendencies of the new little bishop, and his sovereign wife, and their unctuous chaplain,—not to say that he is a man disappointed and deprived of a seemingly secure bishopric himself. And there is the late "Warden," Mr. Harding, the archdeacon's father-in-law—so good, so gentle, and so conscientious, but, withal, no sympathiser with the new episcopal dispensation at Barchester. And, by-and-bye, there comes Mr. Arabin, a fellow of "Lazarus," Oxford, who accepts the poor preferment of St. Ewold's, for the sake of helping his friend the archdeacon and the Barchester chapter, in the war that is imminent between their High Church party and the bishop and his party. Mr. Arabin was "a High-Churchman on all points, so high, indeed, that at one period of his career he had all but toppled over into the cesspool of Rome; a poet and also a polemical writer, a great pet in the common room at Oxford, an eloquent clergyman, a droll, odd, humourous, energetic, conscientious man, and a thorough gentleman." These are the parties whom Mrs. Proudie intends to subdue, through Mr. Slope; and whom Mr. Slope intends to subdue to himself, and on his own personal behalf, and not at all on Mrs. Proudie's; and amongst whom he means to be master, and to have followers, and to hold the purse-strings of the diocese, and to draw round him for his own power and glory's sake, an obedient herd of poor and hungry brethren.

"Then comes the tug of war"—between Mrs. Proudie and Mr. Slope on the one hand; and be-

tween Mr. Slope, as representing the bishop, and the cathedral clergy and the archidiaconal party, on the other hand;—and a pretty bit of intrigue and struggle it is,—with its plotting and counterplotting, its secret wounding and open fighting, and the final discomfiture and defeat of more than one of the parties concerned. But the incidents and the issues must be sought in the pages of the book itself; for we have looked in vain for an extract that could be brought within a column without being spoilt; and it is far too good a book to be really judged according to its merits, on any one such extract, even if we had found one.

Mr. Trollope, as we have intimated, is particularly effective in sketching character:—we do not know the novel of the year in which more vividly distinct and life-like persons are to be found. Besides those we have pointed to, there are two women, excellently drawn. One is a beautiful, simple, and right noble woman, who after being entangled by Mr. Slope for a long time, in wiles that she herself does not perceive, and in danger of becoming the victim of his vulgar attachment, comes worthily to the enjoyment of a worthy love. The other female character we refer to is very carefully drawn, but is the least natural in the book,—a beautiful and right vicious woman, who, in her turn, entangles the sanctimonious Mr. Slope in her toils, and makes a precious fool of him. It is for these sketches of personal character that the book is chiefly interesting to us,—and next, for its pictures of clerical life in certain circles, here and there and under its less common aspects,—and last of all, for such incident and story as it contains.

But we are not to accept Mr. Trollope's picture of the Church of England clergy as true general portraiture: it is amusing enough as an exceptional bit of life in a cathedral close; but if any one regards it as typical of a prevailing state of worldliness, intrigue, bitter party-strife, and religious rotteness in the Church of England, we, Dissenters as we are, protest that we know better. We do not wish to consider Mr. Trollope responsible for any such intention to satirise particular parties, or to produce an unfavourable impression as to ecclesiastical life in general; for, though we can cordially praise his great merits, as a very observant, intelligent, humorous, and powerful writer, we must confess that his book is somewhat disagreeable to us in subject, and almost requires a love of scandal for its enjoyment. It would be almost unbearable if we were obliged to think it a novel "with a purpose." It is quite legitimate to take a class, and an occasional state of things in that class, and a peculiar phase of the mode of life selected for delineation, for the purposes of fiction; and Mr. Trollope could no doubt sustain the credit of his picture by special facts: but we stand greatly in dread of any abuse of this practice—and it is difficult altogether to avoid it—and would friendly caution Mr. Trollope against allowing his "caustic humour" to involve him in guilt as to the fostering of prejudices, or the production of injurious impressions, as to classes that comprise the wise and estimable as well as the foolish and base.

*An Essay on Intuitive Morals:* being an Attempt to Popularise Ethical Science. Part II. Practice of Morals:—Book I. Religious Duty. London: John Chapman.

When the former part of this work, containing the *Theory of Morals*, was noticed in this journal, the author was credited not only with great ability and full knowledge, but also with love of truth, sincerity of conviction, and deep sense of personal concernment in his subject. We still think this to be true; and we repeat it, because we shall have, for the most part, to write adversely and unfavourably of the present division of his work. We formerly intimated that he "belongs to that school of modern theists" which may be represented by Theodore Parker and Francis Newman; and we have not been surprised to find, now that he has entered on an inquiry into *Religious Duty*, that we almost entirely dissent from the scheme of religious truth set forth in this volume. As to the relations of man to God and the duties belonging to those relations, the *religious obligation of all duty*, and the sentiments and actions due by man *immediately to God*, as his Creator, Benefactor, Moral King and Judge, and the End and Aim of his whole being,—we recognise the truth and loftiness of the views propounded; with which, certainly, all thoughtful believers in Christianity will cordially agree, as they necessarily lead up to our Lord's "definition of man's religious duty"—which our author adopts as "the canon of religious duty, 'the one sole law fit for law universal,' holding good for all creatures for ever,"—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and soul, and strength." But in setting forth "the intuitions which have sprung in all our hearts in life's most living hours,"—the "intuitions which have come to us concerning the right tribute we owe to God,"—and the "various religious obligations deducible from the canon" finally approved by our intuitional consciousness,—the author gradually and rapidly increases the distance between us, until we find we move in totally contrary di-

rections. There is a treatment of this subject from the side of intuition, or of primitive judgments, or natural principles, which would be most valuable to a large class and high order of minds amongst us just now; and such a treatment, if thorough, scientific in spirit, and verified by the facts of the common consciousness and of the general religious history of mankind, would, we are profoundly convinced, establish more clearly and firmly than ever the claims of revealed religion, and of Christianity as the manifestation of the Eternal Life, by the correspondence of its facts, and of the philosophy of those facts as deduced by sound reason, to the primitive moral principles and conscious necessities of man. But by the author of this volume Christianity is rejected;—not, indeed, that its origin in the personal history of Jesus of Nazareth is questioned; but, that there is an implicit denial of the facts of an Incarnation, a Sacrificial Death, and a Resurrection from the Dead; and of the building thereon by God, who is the author of human nature, and, in this Jesus, the redeemer of human nature, of a religion and a kingdom of which Jesus is the centre and the head. The author certainly uses much of the language of the Christian Scriptures, and derives from the same source, and from the human experience generated by their influence, most of the great truths he holds and teaches: but his own views of Christianity may be learnt from the following sentences:—

"Whatever other errors came to be blended with this thought [that 'love is the first and great commandment'], however much the *martyrdom* which crowned that Prophet of God's love was misconstrued into an atoning sacrifice, to propitiate the wrath of that very God whose boundless forgiveness it had been Christ's whole mission to proclaim—still all these paradoxical delusions must have found the support which has given them life so long, in the one truth which underlies them—*Man is saved by faith in that Divine goodness which Jesus taught*. Of course, at that stage of the philosophical progress of humanity in which we are enabled to examine and establish for ourselves the grounds of the great truths discovered by the intuitions of the past inspired souls, who 'foretold the ages' in their spiritual might,—we cease to use the names of our teachers in the same sense in which their earlier disciples used them. Purifying the creed of Nazareth from all accretions of error, we might still ask of a man, 'Does he believe in Christ?' as a question equivalent to 'Does he believe in the goodness of God which Christ preached?' In a similar way we might ask a man, 'Does he believe in Euclid?' meaning, 'Does he believe in the propositions of geometry?' Such a multitude of mistakes, however, have congregated about the person and office of Jesus, that it is infinitely wiser, once for all, to abandon the attempt of putting the new wine of modern thought into the 'bottles' of old formulae, and pay to the holy Prophet of Galilee that tribute he would himself have chosen—the reverence which refuses to use his name to add confusion to the religious difficulties of mankind."

We have marked passages similar in spirit and tendency, on the Bible, and on existing religious communities and modes of thought. The topics of Prayer, Repentance, Sacrifice, treated at great length as religious obligations, and with much reverence and earnestness, of course appear to us, under the author's denial of Christian facts and doctrines, to be discussed in a very poor and unsatisfactory manner; and we are made deeply to feel how far from giving light to the religious sentiment, peace to the heart conscious of guilt, and fulfilment to the spiritual desire and aspiration of men, is this system of religious opinion and scheme of duty, unfolded from the *moral intuitions* of our nature. Not—as we have intimated, and as we would again distinctly say—that we deny the whole, and perhaps not even the greater part, of the positive doctrine developed; but that its negation of revelation and Christianity is, in our judgment—to say nothing, just here, of its being in the teeth of most overwhelming evidence—a most painful and faith-destroying conclusion, that God—the God in whose personality, and fatherly relations, and absolute moral perfection, our author professes to believe—is yet a God who has never spoken directly to his offspring, and has never in his own person, "by some act of condescension and sacrifice, interfered to redress the evils and miseries of his creatures!"

In justice to the author, let us say, that he contends against Atheism and Pantheism, with evidently earnest conviction; and that a large part of the substance of the Christian faith is appropriated and absorbed into his intuitional religion, though the historical Christ is not owned as the Saviour and the King of men. He has, also, a heart disposed to devotion and self-sacrifice, as well as a mind full of great thoughts, and lips eloquent in the utterance of them. We have not here attempted the criticism, in the proper sense, of the author's positions; we have confined ourselves to the expression of an opinion of the character and merits of his work. We cannot allow our prepossessions to lead us to a denial that it contains much true, beautiful, and fruitful thought; but, on the other hand, our convictions will not permit us to refrain from the plain sentence, that, as a whole, it is a meagre and superficial system of philosophico-sentimental Deism.

*Leaven Leaves.—The Character of the True Gentleman.*  
By CLEMENT ELLIS. Edinburgh: J. Hogg. London: Groombridge.

*The Urn and the Page: a Book for Spare Moments.* By HARVEY BUCKLAND. *Ibid.*

THE first of these two elegant and uniform little volumes is the production of an English divine who lived at the close of the seventeenth century. We did not previously know the work, but are greatly pleased at its reproduction in an appropriate and convenient form. It is a most excellent piece of practical religious literature,—the pro-

duction of a strong, clear mind, well experienced in human nature and the world, and thoroughly penetrated by Christian principles; and it is written in a style simple and unadorned, but singularly vigorous and dignified. Here is a specimen:—

When you hear him speak, you will think that he intends no less than to give you a taste of his soul at every word; nor, indeed, is it possible you should in anything plainer discover the nobleness of his spirit than in his sweet breath, so divinely moulded into most excellent discourse. Every word he speaks, speaks him, and gives you a fair character, at once, both of his abilities and his breeding. If you respect the quality of his discourse, it is grave and noble, serious and weighty; and yet always rather what is fit to be spoken, than what he is able to speak. His words are most proper and genuine, but not affected; his phrase high and lofty, but not bombastic; his sentences close and full, but not obscure or confused. His discourse is neither flashy nor flat, neither boyish nor effeminate, neither rude nor pedantic. It is always sober, yet ingenious; virile, strong, and masculine, yet sweet and winning; he loves a smooth expression, but not a soft one; a smart or witty saying, but without a clinch or jingle. His words are those which his master will best bear, not such as his fancy would readily suggest. No poor, half-starved jests, nor dry, insipid quibbles, can get any room in his rhetoric; hardly a word in all but what hath his emphasis, nor any sentence without his full weight. If you would eye the quality of his speech, it is not long, but full; not much, but great; he as often shows how well he can be silent, as how well he can speak; and others always love more to hear him talk, than he himself.

A most admirable description, truly, of a manner and quality of speech or writing, which our author himself excellently exemplifies.

The other volume, though the title, "The Urn and the Page," is rather fantastic and obscure, is also a welcome one. It consists of brief passages from our elder authors (with a few moderns), arranged under appropriate heads. Intellect and taste are evident in both the selection and classification. It is a good feature that many of our great writers not generally read have been laid under contribution. It is, as the editor designed, the very book for what Lord Bacon calls "the vacant times of leisure, when a man expects the returns and tides of business."

*Dr. Oliver's Maid: a Story in Four Chapters.* By ELIZA METEYARD (Silverpen). London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. Berlin: Adolph Eustein.

Silverpen needs no letter of commendation from us or any one to the public, whose ear she has gained. The little story to which we thus introduce our readers is tenderly told, some parts of it full of true pathos, its purpose very obvious, and its bearings on our social life most healthful. What the story is, who Dr. Oliver was, and what were the fortunes of Honor Freeland, the faithful but misunderstood "servant of all work," together with the sad episodes of Bella's mamma, and the lost but recovered Sam Southam, we don't intend to tell. We cannot afford to spoil a good story, and therefore we advise all the grown up children that are not ashamed to say they like a good tale, especially one in which they have themselves to find out the moral, and in which religious truth is not poked at them in a disagreeably didactic manner, to go in search of "Dr. Oliver's Maid" very quickly. We regret that the book should have been printed at Berlin: the paper is bad, the type worse, and the orthographical blunders worst of all.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*Gotthold's Emblems; or, Invisible Things understood by Things that are Made.* By CHRISTIAN SCRIVER; translated by Rev. R. MENZIES. Second Series. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.)—The first volume of these "emblems" was fully described by us to our readers; and was commended as a simple and beautiful book for hours of devotion:—one of the best, and of the most general adaptation, that has been brought to us from Germany; and well worthy of its recovery from comparative oblivion, and its transfer to another language. This second series contains the "emblems" for every day from July to December; and we are glad that so useful a work is so soon completed. It justifies the praise of the Pastor Braun, by whom Scriver's life has been written:—"Scriver is always before God, in God, and with God. God is present to him in nature, in history, in every occurrence, however trivial and unimportant. The Divine Being, Will, Decrees, and Grace, it is the equally delightful and imperative task of his life to discover in all that is or happens, to proclaim with gratitude and praise, and emphatically to recommend for the elevation of the heart! . . . And this he does with an artlessness and simplicity, of which we shall hardly find a parallel in the whole circle of our books of devotion." In reading Scriver's views of natural facts, it is sometimes necessary to remember that he lived in the *seventeenth century*: but his union of childlike piety and deep practical wisdom will preserve his book from becoming antiquated in *any century*. Its brief sections will generally be found to furnish pleasant and profitable reading for a few morning minutes in the chamber.—*Pickings on the Sea-Shore; or, Cliffs, Sands, Plants, and Animals.* By the Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS, author of "Silvershell; or, the Adventures of an Oyster," &c. (London: Judd and Glass.)—Away to the sea-side! is to be soon the universal cry; and Brighton, Ramsgate, Dover, Hastings, Scarborough, and all the favourite resorts of inland people seeking health or pleasure, are soon to present to view the crowded beaches, the well-paved sands, and the uniform ugliness of the bathing machines. The

day's routine will be, a bathe, a morning-walk, an old novel on the beach, a little idleness and ennui, a promenade, and some stupid public amusement for the evening. That is the life of the majority:—meanwhile sea and shore have multitudinous wonders and delights, which pass before "eyes that see not," and are but superficially known even to the more rational and observant. Things are perhaps mending,—thanks to those who have lately popularised sea-side science, and have taught the listless and aimless to be interested in observing and earnest in studying "the world of waters" and "the life of the shore." With the coming of the sea season, Mr. Williams seasonably issues his pleasing little volume; and offers to guide us to various places on our coast, and to teach us, wherever we decide to go, what to see and how to see it. He has written very popularly and interestingly; and has brought together a large amount of the most attractive information respecting the phenomena of the ocean, the sands and the shore, and the living things, vegetable and animal, that belong to both. It is a most admirable book for young people starting on their sea-side holiday; and whether read on the beach or carried in the pocket "to answer the questions often rising to the lip, as something previously unknown, or disregarded, catches the eye," it is sure to impart delight, and solidly to instruct the mind. It has also a chapter on the arrangement and management of the marine vivarium; which, amongst its readers, will undoubtedly lead to one of those beautiful and ever-new repositories for ocean-life being established in many a home.—*Silvershell; or, the Adventures of an Oyster.* By Rev. C. WILLIAMS. (Judd and Glass.)—A second edition, and so very soon. Let Mr. Williams congratulate himself; and that not merely that he has had a success, but that so many have been found to appreciate the merit of this highly instructive and most enjoyable chapter from sea-side natural history. But as we very cordially praised and very strongly recommended it, on its first appearance, we have now only to say, Welcome, again.—*Martin Doyle's Common Things of Every-day Life.* (Routledge and Co.) A volume for those of comparatively slight education, and who have not many books: but, also, full of useful and practical information for everybody. Home (in the moral sense) and habitations, food and clothing, liquors and luxuries, domestic economy and articles of universal use, the weather and instruments related to it, minerals and manufactures,—these are the topics: and the matter under each head consists chiefly of facts, and those such as all ought to know, and most find themselves to want at every turn and corner of daily life.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Night Side of London. By I. E. Ritchie.  
Orange Blossoms. Edited by T. S. Arthur.  
Miching Mallecho, and other Poems. By P. Richardson.  
Poems. By G. M'Donald.  
Within and Without: a Dramatic Poem. By the same.  
The Old World: a Poem. By Rev. G. M'Crie.  
The Paragraph Bible—Acts, Ezra, Esther, and Revelations.  
Select Works of Dr. Chalmers. Vol. XII.  
Life of Dr. Kitto. By Dr. Eadie.  
Heads of Sermons. By a Methodist Preacher.  
The Coronet and the Cross. By Rev. A. H. New.  
Memoirs of Felice Orsini.  
Atheisms of Geology. By J. A. S.  
Our Chief Crime: Cause and Cure. By J. Hodgkin.  
A Christian Profession. By Rev. S. Williams.  
The Way to the Cross. By the same.  
Vacation Thoughts on Capital Punishments. By Chas. Phillips.  
A. B. Tenth thousand.  
Examination of the Memoirs of J. J. Gurney. By W. Hodgson, Junr.  
Mr. Spurgeon's Critics Criticised. By a Clergyman.

#### MAGAZINES AND SERIALS.

Theory and Practice of Landscape Painting in Water Colours. Parts I. and II.—Routledge's Shakespeare. Parts VII., VIII., and IX.—Great Sermons of the Great Preachers—National Magazine—London Quarterly—National Review—Protestant Theological and Ecclesiastical Encyclopedia—Westminster Review—Eclectic Review—Monthly Review—Scottish Review—Blackwood—Titan—Irish Quarterly—Fraser—United Presbyterian Magazine—London University Magazine—Christian Reformer—Journal of Psychological Medicine—Evangelical Magazine—Bibliotheca Sacra.

#### LITERARY EXTRACTS.

**SURVEYING FOR THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—At one point the vigilance of the landowners and their servants was such, that the surveyors were effectually prevented making the surveys by the light of day; and it was only at length accomplished at night by means of dark lanterns. Mr. Leconte mentions another instance of a clergyman, who made such alarming demonstrations of his opposition, that the extraordinary expedient was resorted to of surveying his property during the time he was in the pulpit. This was accomplished by having a strong force of surveyors in readiness to commence their operations, and entering the clergyman's grounds on the one side at the same moment that they saw him fairly off them on the other; by a well-organised and systematic arrangement, each man concluded his allotted task just as the reverend gentleman concluded his sermon; so that, before he left the church, the deed was done, and the sinners had all decamped.—*Smile's Life of George Stephenson.*

**SAYINGS OF DR. HORNE.**—Cheerfulness is the daughter of employment; and I have known a man come home in *high spirits* from a funeral, merely because he had the management of it.—There are some men whom nothing but hell fire flashing in their faces can rouse from sin and sensuality, as I

have seen a fellow driving a fat boar with a lanthorn and a bundle of straw, to burn a wisp under his nose as often as he laid down in the mire: when he feels his beard singed, he gets up and goes forward.—In Kardon, a province of Tartary, as soon as a woman is delivered, she rises and dresses the child—then the husband getting into bed with the infant, keeps it there forty days, and receives visits as if he had laid in. It seemeth not easy to account for this custom. Apply this to the case of authors, who publish other people's works as their own, and take the credit to themselves—or to rectors, who value themselves on account of the good done by their curates.—Afflictions, when accompanied with grace, alter their nature, as wormwood eaten with bread will lose its bitterness.—To reject the evidence of prophecy till all divines shall agree exactly about it, argues a conduct as wise in the infidels, as if they should decline sitting down to a good dinner, till all the clocks in London and Westminster struck four together!—If a man's studies are dry, his compositions will be insipid. Distil a bone and you will have a quantity of water.—*Aphorisms and Opinions of Dr. Horne, late Bishop of Norwich.*

A MODEL STATE EDUCATED COUNTRY.—There is hardly a house, palace, or cottage in all Sweden, with a bedroom bell, or a bath-room, or an outside bell, or speaking-tubes, or dumb-waiters, or any of the little modern labour-saving contrivances in American houses. If you go to a friend's house, you pull about the handle of the door, stumble in the hall, as hall-lights are equally discarded, rap your knuckles sore, and often at last go away, utterly baffled at arousing any one. In your own bedroom you must often shout out of your window to call any servant. If there is a bell in the hall, it communicates usually with the court-yard, and awakes the whole family and all the dogs of the neighbourhood, if you ring it rashly. It excited great surprise when I said that our city houses in America, and the best in the country, had now, as a necessity, their one or two bath-rooms, and hot and cold water in every bedchamber. There are at the present time in Sweden only four or possibly five cities which burn gas—Gottenburg, Stockholm, Orebro, Norrköping, and, I think, Lund. Hardly one has good side-walks, and a day spent on foot in the streets is really torturing. The principal conveniences, as compared with those in American houses, are in the warming apparatus, which consists universally of a large brick stove, prettily covered with white porcelain. This, with little fuel, gives out a mild equable heat when closed for the whole day, or open makes a cheerful fire, like the old-fashioned fireside; and, however used, produces an infinitely better atmosphere than our furnaces, with their blasts of fiery air, destructive to brain and lungs.—*Brace's Norse-Folk.*

THE FIXED STARS.—The stars are the landmarks of the universe; and amid the endless and complicated fluctuations of our system, seem placed by its Creator as guides and records, not merely to elevate our minds by the contemplation of what is vast, but to teach us to direct our actions by what is immutable in his works. It is, indeed, hardly possible to over-estimate their value in this point of view. Every well-determined star, from the moment its place is registered, becomes to the astronomer, the geographer, the navigator, the surveyor, a point of departure which can never deceive or fail him—the same for ever, and in all places, of a delicacy so extreme as to be a test for every instrument yet invented by man, yet equally adapted for the most ordinary purposes; as available for regulating a town clock as for conducting a navy to the Indies, as effective for mapping down the intricacies of a petty barony as for adjusting the boundaries of transatlantic empires. When once its place has been thoroughly ascertained and carefully recorded, the brazen circle with which that useful work was done may moulder, the marble pillar totter on its base, and the astronomer himself survive only in the gratitude of posterity; but the record remains, and transfuses all its own exactness into every determination which takes it for a ground-work, giving to inferior instruments, nay, even to temporary contrivances, and to the observations of a few weeks or days, all the precision attained originally at the cost of so much time, labour, and expense.—*Sir J. Herschel's Essays.*

A DREAM STORY.—One night, in London, he had a dream in which he imagined that some one shook him by the arm, and urgently besought him to proceed forthwith to a certain house where his help was wanted. He woke up, thought it was only a dream, and fell asleep again. The same impression came over him a second time. Feeling disturbed, he turned himself, and again fell asleep. Now, a still more powerful shaking took place, and a third time he was importuned to comply with the request, or it would be too late. Greatly alarmed, he arose, dressed himself quickly, and, in the darkness of the night, lanthorn in hand, hastened to the street which had been distinctly indicated, and rang the bell of the house pointed out to him in his dream. The door was opened, and, at the inquiry of Hutton, he was told that an old man lived in one of the upper rooms, who was probably the person he sought. Hutton with some trouble ascended, opened the door, and saw a very aged man reading by lamplight in the prophet Isaiah. He had a razor in his right hand, with which he was about to destroy himself. "In the name of Christ Jesus—hold." Saying this, Hutton sprang forward, seized the arm, and wrenched the murderous weapon from the hand of the victim of despair. He then proclaimed to him, who had lost all hope of salvation, that for him as well as for himself, the most deserving of wrath, the Son of God had died on the cross. The poor old man was saved; and, amidst a flood of tears, he thanked the Lord,

who at the critical moment had sent His angel of peace.—*Memoirs of Jas. Hutton, [the Moravian.]*

THE TITLED OCCUPANTS OF HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—The venerable inhabitants of that venerable pile seemed, in those times, to be encamped there like a sort of civilised gypsies. There was a temporary air about their establishments, as if they were going away the moment they could get anything better; there was also a dissatisfied air about themselves, as if they took it very ill that they had not already got something much better. Gentle blinds and make-shifts were more or less observable as soon as their doors were opened; screens not half high enough, which made dining-rooms out of arched passages, and warded off obscure corners where footboys slept at night with their heads among the knives and forks; curtains which called upon you to believe that they didn't hide anything; panes of glass which requested you not to see them; many objects of various forms, feigning to have no connection with their guilty secret, a bed; disguised traps in walls, which were clearly coal-cellars; affectations of no thoroughfares, which were evidently doors to little kitchens. Mental reservations and artful mysteries grew out of these things. Callers, looking steadily into the eyes of their receivers, pretended not to smell cooking, three feet off; people, confronting closets accidentally left open, pretended not to see bottles; visitors, with their heads against a partition of thin canvas and a page and a young female at high words on the other side, made believe to be sitting in a primeval silence. There was no end to the small social accommodation bills of this nature which the gypsies of gentility were constantly drawing upon, and accepting for one another.—*Little Dorritt.*

his arrival, the minister intimated from the pulpit that upon a certain day he would 'hold a diet of catechizing' in the district which included the dwelling of the eminent judge. True to his time, he appeared at Lord Jeffrey's house, and requested that the entire establishment might be collected. This was readily done; for almost all Scotch clergymen, though the catechizing process has become obsolete, still visit each house in the parish once a year, and collect the family to listen to a fireside lecture. But what was Lord Jeffrey's consternation when, the entire household being assembled in the drawing-room, the worthy minister said in a solemn voice, 'My lord, I always begin my examination with the head of the family. Will you tell me, then—What is effectual calling?' Never was an Edinburgh reviewer more thoroughly nonplussed. After a pause, during which the servants looked on in horror at the thought that a judge should not know his Catechism, his lordship recovered speech, and answered the question in terms which completely dumbfounded the minister—'Why, Mr. Smith, a man may be said to discharge the duties of his calling effectually, when he performs them with ability and success.'"

### Obituary.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH died on Wednesday morning, at Blenheim-house, Woodstock. The deceased, George Spencer Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, county Warwick, and Baron Churchill, of Sandbridge, county Herts, in the peerage of Great Britain, a prince of the Holy Roman Empire, was born in 1793, and succeeded his father in 1845. The Marquis of Blandford, whose name is so well known in association with ecclesiastical questions, succeeds to the title and estates. The accession of the Marquis of Blandford to the peerage creates a vacancy in the representation of Woodstock.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON, who died on Thursday day, after a brief illness, at his residence in London, was son of the third Earl, and was born in 1788. In 1812 he married the eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Sir James Tydney-Long, Bart., whose name he therefore assumed. The proceedings consequent on that alliance brought the earl's name prominently before the public many years ago. He is succeeded in the family honours by his son, Viscount Wellesley, now fifth Earl of Mornington. At an inquest held on the deceased Earl on Saturday, Dr. Probert, his medical attendant, said the late earl had been very badly off, so far as pecuniary affairs were concerned, and until the last two years had wanted the necessities of life. Major W. J. Richardson, a friend of the deceased, said he did not consider that he had been lately in pecuniary want, for his cousin, the Duke of Wellington, allowed him 10*l.* a week.

THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD expired somewhat suddenly on Friday, after only a brief illness. Her grace was the daughter of the third Earl of Harrington, and espoused the present Duke of Bedford, by whom she leaves an only son, the Marquis of Tavistock, in 1808. Few ladies have adorned the British peerage by more exemplary virtues than those which belonged to the character of this amiable and lamented lady. Her loss will be deeply felt, and the more keenly where she was best known, among the poorer dependents of her noble husband's family estates. The Duchess had attained her seventieth year.

THE LATE MR. WM. BAYLEY.—In our obituary of last week, we notice the decease of this gentleman, who for many years maintained a high position in this port as a ship-builder and owner. Mr. Bayley came into Ipswich completely unknown, but by his industry, perseverance, and integrity, gradually worked his way up to an honourable eminence. He represented St. Clement's Ward for several years in the Town Council, and was a member of the Committee of the Dock Commission from its formation to the period of his death. He was the original founder, and has continued one of the principal supporters of Turret Green Chapel; he was also an active deacon, beloved by the pastor (the Rev. L. Lord) and esteemed by his fellow members. Hence it may be easily understood, his death has created a blank in the sanctuary and in the shipping world. His remains were interred in the Cemetery on Saturday, the funeral cortège including the Mayor, the deacons of the above-named chapel, the Committee of the Ipswich Maritime Association, and about 30 of his workmen. A very impressive funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. L. Lord, to a large concourse in the Cemetery Chapel, on the features of his character as a man and a Christian.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—BOTANIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement in this paper, headed "A Fact for Physiologists," in which the Nottingham Medical Reform Society propose to send free to all applicants the Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, lately discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia.

### BIRTHS.

June 17, at Sudbury, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM BENTLEY, of a son.  
June 28, at the Vicarage, Lewisham, the wife of Mr. THOMAS PILLOW, jun., of a daughter.

June 29, Mrs. GRAHAM, wife of the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, Oakley-square, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

June 25, at Bedford New Town Chapel, by the Rev. John Nunn, Mr. JOHN THOMAS MORTON, of Devonshire-hill, Hampstead, to ESTHER, second daughter of ELIAS CHARTIER, Esq., of 10, Camden-road Villas, Camden-town.

June 29, at Rusholme-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. Thompson, HENRY BURNETT, Esq., to SARAH, eldest daughter of the late REGINALD HARGREAVES, Esq., of Horton-villa, New Brighton.

June 30, at the Tabernacle Chapel, Trowbridge, by the Rev. T. Maan, by licence, WILLIAM R. BROWN, Esq., of Trowbridge,



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The Annual Revenue, to £176,411

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